The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, APRIL 29, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

What It Will Mean to Us to Be Off the Gold Basis

THE DAY THE UNITED STATES went off the gold standard may well "go down in history as marking the end of the depression."

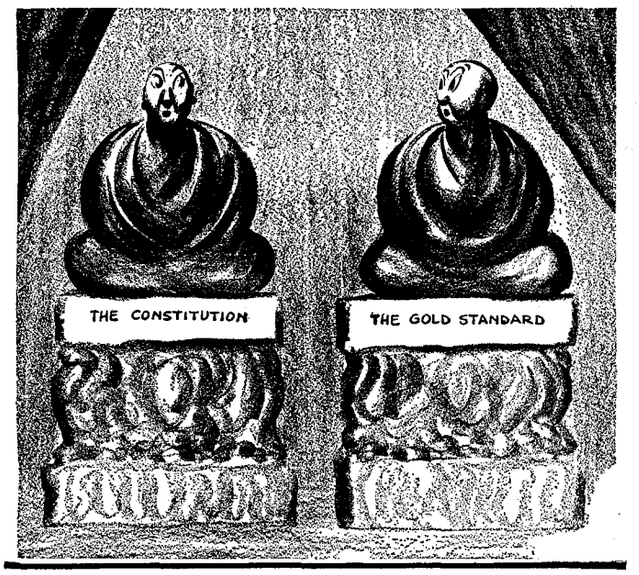
This phrase from the Philadelphia *Record* gives an idea of the tremendous significance which all press writers and indeed all leaders of opinion in the Western World give to the action of the Roosevelt Administration in countering the Congressional demands for inflation by announcing that the Government would put a complete embargo on exports of gold.

"Official abandonment of the gold standard," Secretary of the Treasury Woodin calls it.

While all the inflationists, silverites, and Western Progressives hail the new policy with jubilation, such a representative of conservative Eastern financial sentiment as J. P. Morgan says: "I regard the action now taken as being the best possible course under existing circumstances."

The first news of the President's decision not to continue support of the dollar in the exchange markets of the world brought a boom in Wall Street and changed the whole course of the markets for money, commodities and securities everywhere in the world.

The value of the dollar fell off 13 per cent. in terms of European gold currencies. An "inflation market" drove up representative stocks to the highest level of the year, in the biggest trading days on the New York Exchange in three years. Brokers called it "a nation-wide stampede to convert money into equities." Government bonds went down. Cotton went up. The price of silver continued its spectacular rise. Wheat prices went up in Chicago, where the Pit seethed with unwonted activity.



The Uneasy Gods

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis "Post-Dispatch."

IN London, Berlin, Paris, editors taken by surprize gasped out their wonderings why the United States should put a new face on the entire money system of the world in advance of the World Economic Conference and just before the arrival of Messrs. MacDonald and Herriot for their preliminary conversations in Washington.

With this gold embargo and with the new powers over currency defined in the Administration measure introduced in the Congress, members of the Administration feel, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, that "no longer marooned on a plateau of gold," the American Government has now "acquired the ability to maneuver which nearly all the other nations of the world have enjoyed as the result of their departure from the gold standard."

But it is primarily for its effect in raising prices at home that the Administration is said to have launched its new policy.

"Controlled inflation" is the profest object of the bill introduced into Congress to make the President practically a monetary dictator. The legislation was introduced as an amendment to the farm-relief bill. According to an Associated Press summary based on official information:

"The aim is to restore commodity prices, hold them up, and then create expansion, not of currency but of credit.

"The first provision of the bill is for credit expansion up to $3,000,000,000 through the Federal Reserve Banks, but if this does not work, the bill authorizes in effect the same thing through the issuance of Treasury notes to replace government bonds.

"The second provision gives to the President authority, within specific limitations, necessary from a constitutional standpoint, to decrease the content of the gold dollar. That is done to make it easier to join with all nations in re-establishing a world-wide sound currency.

"The third provision authorizes the President to accept $100,000,000 in silver in payment of foreign debts. This not only eases the debt situation but works toward making silver a form of international security for currency."

THE Administration's move toward inflation was taken with that suddenness which has characterized each step in the development of the Roosevelt new deal.

And yet the inflation talk had been piling up week after week, until all the editors, correspondents, and speakers on current events were pouring forth words of warning, welcome, or explanation as the case might be. Then one day there reappeared in Congress the ghost of the old Commoner as Senator Wheeler voted an amendment to the farm bill remonetizing silver at the Bryan ratio of 16 to 1. The amendment was lost by a vote of 43 to 33. But this was only after there had been an appeal to

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President;* ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer;* WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary;* 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, Canada. Volume 115, Number 17, Whole Number 2245. Subscription Price $4.00 per year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS ON PAGE 31

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

support the President, who was declared to be against this particular measure, while hints were given out that he had inflationary plans of his own which would soon be forthcoming.

President Roosevelt promptly went into a huddle with Congressional leaders, Cabinet members, and representatives of his so-called "brain-trust." First came the announcement of the embargo on gold exports, Then came the preparation of the bill granting the President power over the currency and its introduction in the Senate. It should be noted that this legislation is permissive, not mandatory, that the President may use any, all or none of the specific authorizations of the bill.

Out Into the Cruel World to Make His Own Way

—Duffy in the Baltimore "Sun."

In this monetary-control plan, Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* sees another instance where President Roosevelt has cleverly "resolved acute Congressional differences over how to proceed toward a certain objective, and at the same time averted perilous legislation and its compromises." Confronted with the growing pressure for inflation, he "reverted to his farm-bill tactics; all the plans of the leading inflation and sober groups were gathered into one measure, which authorized him to make use of them if and as he saw fit."

WHAT will be the effects of the new policy? Well, writes a correspondent for the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, these consequences "are so far-reaching that some little time must elapse before they can finally be determined." The Administration is reported as hoping that the first upward movement of prices will be sustained, "and that the movement will take the country back to price-levels of more normal years and, above all, that the movement will be gradual and kept under control." The Administration is said to hope further—

"All the customary phenomena of mild inflation should now be evident. This includes an easier dollar, which will lighten the debtor's burden over the country and ease political tension. The converse of this, of course, is that creditors will be paid in dollars that are less valuable than at present.

"A rise in commodity prices always stimulates trade. Manufacturers see the cost of raw material going up, and they immediately get in a supply before the price goes higher. This in turn stimulates new production. Instead of a 'vicious,' it is a 'beneficent' circle. In times of rising prices, wages tend to lag behind the increasing value of commodities. This presents a greater margin for profit and is a further stimulus to business expansion.

"An important factor in the situation is the effect on America's war debts. The farmer in the wheat belt is not the only beneficiary of a falling dollar. England, France, and other debtors of the United States will find it correspondingly easier to pay their obligations to the United States in terms of a dollar that has been unpegged from gold, and that is expected to tumble rapidly in international markets."

But why should domestic prices advance when the dollar slumps abroad? According to the correspondent we are quoting:

"The answer given by the Administration is that the world market sets the price for many American exportable goods. This is true of practically all the big farm commodities. The theory is that if the dollar slumps abroad, then more dollars than heretofore are required at Liverpool, say, to pay for a bale of American cotton on a bill of exchange. This increase in value on the world market is reflected in prices at home.

"With the dollar depreciated in terms of sterling, or other currency, a considerable, tho perhaps temporary, advantage is given American exporters. Another economic truism in such conditions is that the dollar will slump faster abroad than prices will rise at home. This gives United States exporters a competitive advantage. The reverse side is that it makes it more costly to import goods. It is as tho a new tariff wall were added to the existing United States tariff."

ONE reason why prediction is difficult, as a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* sees it, is that the new currency legislation seems to be one of those measures which "could mean sweeping far-reaching changes—or could mean no changes at all." On the face of it, about the only thing President Roosevelt "wouldn't be able to change about the dollar, if he wanted to, is its name." But, continues this writer, Mr. Bernard Kilgore, "just how much experimenting is actually going to be done, nobody knows, of course." It may even be a good thing that the real value of the dollar in terms of gold should be uncertain, at least for a time. For, contends Mr. Kilgore, "it may effect a change in the psychology of the money-credit system." During these years of trouble the "soundness" of the dollar has been so long preached from high places that there has been "a rush to turn property and claims of all sorts into such dollars." And now, with uncertainty about the dollar, what will the dollar owners do about it? Well, suggests Mr. Kilgore:

"They might be expected to set about buying other things—property, clothes, automobiles, commodities, stocks, and all sorts of things that are not exprest in terms of a fixt amount of money. They seem to have already begun making such purchases.

"There are supposed to be somewhere near $35,000,000,000 of free bank deposits in the country, and recent reports show about $6,000,000,000 of currency in circulation. If the owners of these deposits and this cash were to turn them all into other things, would the deposits and cash, having been spent, disappear? Of course not. They would merely pass into new hands. Then these new owners would be able to exchange the dollars for various kinds of property, goods, and services. And so on down the line."

AT any rate, "the hope that better times is just ahead of us became an expectation with the President's announcement," declares the Boston *Herald*. The New York *American* of the Hearst chain emphatically praises Mr. Roosevelt's "courage and initiative." The Philadelphia *Record*, a consistent advocate of inflation, welcomes the "wise step" that has been taken.

"But when familiar landmarks are submerged in a rapidly flowing tide of change," it seems to the New York *Herald Tribune* that "the country could scarcely fail to be bewildered and somewhat dismayed." This paper thoroughly approves two of the President's objectives, the strengthening of his bargaining power in conferring with other nations, and the halting of the inflationist drive in Congress. On the other side of the scales are "the appalling powers" given the President "to make and unmake the dollar, the price-level, the wage-level." "In a world of sin and confusion, operating under the jealous eye of a Congress that yearns to start the printing-presses," the plan, we are told, "can hardly fail to start as many new problems as it has solved."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Make Miss Perkins the Big Boss of Industry

THEY SAY THAT WHEN FRANCES PERKINS has a difficult decision to make, she will rock and sew and think.

If so, it looks as tho our first woman Cabinet member had a good deal of rocking and sewing ahead of her.

As Secretary of Labor, backed by the Administration, she has raised a storm by asking Congress for legislation which would call for decisions of paramount importance by giving her "the powers of a czar" over industry.

"The powers of a czar" phrase is not her own. In fact, she denies that hers would be a dictatorship. But foes of the plan insist that that is what it amounts to, and the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* says that the bill "constitutes an unprecedented social and economic venture that surprized even ardent advocates of the 'new deal' at the Capitol."

But amid all the uproar, Miss Perkins remains as calm as she was the other day when two letters threatening her life were received at her office and twenty-five policemen guarded her while she spoke at a dinner in Philadelphia.

"A super-manager of American industry"—that is what Miss Perkins will be if the bill becomes law, according to William F. Kerby, Washington correspondent of the United Press. The club she would swing would be the right to bar from interstate commerce the goods of any concern that failed to toe the mark. This is how Mr. Kerby summarizes the powers sought:

"1. Absolutely control amount of production in factories and the natural-resource industries to avoid overproduction and laying off of workers.

"2. Repeal at will provisions of the antitrust laws which have hitherto prevented industries themselves from combining to restrict production.

"3. Establish boards to fix 'just and reasonable wages,' varying in different industries and localities.

"4. Prescribe the five-day week, six-hour day standard to create millions of new jobs. Some industries would be permitted to operate on a forty-hour basis for not over ten weeks a year."

Keystone

Telling Him All About It

Secretary Perkins addressing a joint session of the House and Senate Labor Committees. The listener at the left is Senator Walsh of Massachusetts.

"THERE is only a short step from this to the nationalization of industry," asserts the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, and in some quarters the cry of "sovietism!" is raised.

As the House Committee on Labor prepared for a thorough airing of the measure at hearings, opposition to it began crystallizing, and some Washington observers thought the bill would be revised. It was obvious that a good deal of confusion existed as to how the plan would work.

The Perkins bill is variously described as an amendment, supplement, or substitute for the Black thirty-hour work measure. Miss Perkins herself says "my modest plan is to make the Black bill workable," and the New York *Times* tells us she was "astonished and amused" that it should be regarded as a demand for "broad and sweeping control of industry."

Ridiculing the charge of "sovietism," she emphasized that her "proposed amendments were not to be confused with discussion of the mobilization of private industry."

At this point it may be well to take a closer look at what Miss Perkins proposes. First, we are told that authority for the powers asked is found in the interstate commerce clause and the "unfair practises" section of the Trade Commission Act. And now let us turn to the New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent's further explanation:

"The Administration's proposal divides into three major parts, with a preamble basing the necessity for the legislation upon the general welfare of the consumer and the worker—a note which runs throughout the more detailed position providing the grants of power essential to attempt the experiment.

"The first part would apply the thirty-hour week to all industry with the exception that certain seasonal industries, with the permission of the Secretary of Labor, might operate on a forty-hour-week basis for a period not to exceed ten weeks. The forty-hour week, however, would be the maximum, and, in every instance, the five-day week would be followed.

"The second part would authorize the Secretary of Labor to control overproduction in an industry. That is, the majority units of an industry, under regulations prescribed by the Federal Government, would operate to outlaw an unruly minority.

"In this section of the bill, the Secretary of Labor is empowered to permit the making of trade agreements amounting, in many of the instances possible, to abrogation of the antitrust laws. The general theory supporting this section of the proposed measure has been explained as being an arbitrary prevention of unfair competition which would permit injury to the consumer, employer and employee, or to the general public.

"The third part of the bill embraces the wage-control boards proposal. These boards, made up of the representatives of the employer, employee, and consumer, would seek to fix wages either from a standpoint of a locality, or from the standpoint of an entire industry.

"It is provided that the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor jointly designate the representative of the employer, while only the Secretary of Labor would appoint the other two members."

STILL greater power would be conferred upon Miss Perkins for—

"Thirty days after the board was set up it would be instructed to report to the Secretary of Labor on its finding with respect to wages, either in a locality or within an industry.

"If the Secretary of Labor deems the wages to be too low, she would be empowered to issue 'a directory order' giving full publicity to the situation and to recommend establishment of a fair wage."

After that, it is almost startling to read Miss Perkins's statement that—

"Instead of giving me broad powers the bill would limit my powers and would enable me to distribute rather than control production. It is in no sense a complete plan for the management of industry.

"Please remember, also, that the Black bill is limited to two

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

years. I was rather astonished and somewhat amused that my modest plan to make the Black bill workable should be regarded as a bid for unlimited power."

OTHERS are astonished too, but not amused, for they see nothing but danger in the "modest plan."

It "goes so far beyond the bounds of reason, practicability, and constitutionality," thunders the Washington *Post*, "that it can be discust only from the academic view-point. No doubt it is merely intended as a warning to industry with a view to encouraging voluntary adoption of shorter hours, equitable wages, and stable production." Then some more blows:

"The bill proposes the most sweeping grant of power over private industry that has ever been offered for consideration of Congress by a Cabinet member. It would make Secretary Perkins a czar over industry, just as the farm-relief bill would make Secretary Wallace a czar over agriculture.

"This entire measure is a product of hysteria. The idea of putting industry and labor under the domination of a bureaucratic czar in Washington is revolting to employees and employers alike.

"It is impossible to believe that this wild dream outlined by Miss Perkins is really a part of the Administration's program of economic recovery."

"THE whole plan looks absurd and impossible" to the Los Angeles *Times*, and the Denver *Post* warns that "there is one thing that should be kept in mind about this dictatorship business. It is easier to create a dictator than to get rid of one."

Saying that the plan "amounts virtually to nationalization of industry under a benevolent dictatorship," the Philadelphia *Record* adds that "nevertheless it is a most dangerous experiment and can easily lead to an industrial fascism. The attempt of the Government to control industry is quite likely to end with industry controlling the Government."

"Is it necessary, in attacking the depression on a dozen fronts," asks the Portland *Oregonian*, "to sacrifice American concepts of government?"

On the other hand, there are those who welcome this Roosevelt plan as hopefully as others he has advanced.

"It would certainly be an attack on periodic overproduction in industry from all the angles possible inside the capitalist system," remarks the New York *Daily News*. "It would pass around the work to be done among more people, compel employers to build up wage reserves in flush times if they wanted to survive in bad times, and put a government damper on human good-times greed." As for "sovietism," this paper says:

"Many conservatives will, of course, call this plan another long leap toward Moscow. We must be somewhere in Siberia by this time if we really have taken all these alleged leaps toward Moscow since last March 4. See you at Vladivostok.

"One answer to the conservatives is that, while government control of production and national economic planning have made a terrible mess of Soviet Russia, they have worked pretty well in Fascist Italy.

"There isn't much difference that we can see between the Soviet and Italian ideas of national planning, except that Mussolini is an extremely able man while Stalin is a stupid and fanatical doctrinaire.

"If national economic planning is the way out of the overproduction dilemma, and if its success depends chiefly on the man who directs the system, then our chances should be good under Mr. Roosevelt."

Copyright by Underwood

"The Rooster"

His enemies call him. President Machado of Cuba.

Cuba's Bloody Politics

"DON'T SHOOT ANY MORE!"

Cuban police stop their automobile in the middle of the afternoon, on a main residential street of Havana, throw a youthful prisoner out of the door, and plain-clothes men posted in ambush open fire on him and shoot him down as he runs, vainly calling on the killers to stop shooting.

That is the way the dreaded *ley de fuga* works in the contest between the Machado government and its enemies in what would seem to be present-day Cuba's idea of settling political issues.

The Spanish phrase, the "law of flight," simply means, of course, that the victim was "shot trying to escape."

This is only one incident of the police raids in Cuba during the week before Easter, in which somewhere between eighteen and fifty-six persons were killed in raids carried out as reprisals for bombings, which are counted anywhere from seventeen to seventy-two. Figures differ because the Government and its foes tell different stories, and the press censorship makes it difficult to find out the exact truth. At any rate, a perfect reign of terror has been going on in Cuba, particularly in Havana, for months, as President Machado tries to terrorize the undercover insurgent movement, and as his foes organize secret groups of bombers and killers with the idea of breaking down the morale of the Machado forces.

Cuba's closeness to our shores and our special responsibilities under the Platt amendment give Washington serious thought as such things continue. In the House of Representatives Congressman Hamilton Fish has called this "Cuban reign of terror" something that the State Department should somehow try to end. At our very door, says Senator William E. Borah, we have "one of the most cruel governments in the world; it is a government by assassination."

"Cuba Cries for Intervention," declares the Philadelphia *Record*, which considers the situation so acute that our Government should seriously consider it.

WITHOUT definitely calling for intervention, the Boston *Globe* sees Cuba "lurching now with discernible speed toward the shambles of revolution." But it thinks that while we have great responsibilities, nothing worth while can be done "until the political, economic, and financial questions are all dealt with simultaneously." And that would seem to be the idea of the Administration, which is keeping an official hands-off attitude, but is consulting with the Cuban Minister, and is said to be working out a policy for economic restoration of the island.

The Cuban civil conflict seems to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* "one of the least of the many irritations of the earth to-day, but its proximity to the United States makes it unduly visible and audible." President Machado, nicknamed by his enemies "*El Gallo*," or "The Rooster," is held by the Ohio paper to be "a forceful but not an admirable personality"—

"A large part of his trouble is due to the depression. The mess is near enough to be irritating, but as long as it is a strictly all-Cuban mess, the United States must decline to mop it up."

The people of Cuba lay their economic distress at Machado's door, says the Troy *Record*. He "has not always acted wisely," perhaps; "still he has a case when conspiracies are hatched and lives and property are endangered."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRUR COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Copyright by Harris & Ewing

The Kingfish
Senator Huey P. Long

Open Season on Kingfish
—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

Copyright by International News

The Snake-Killer
Ex-Governor John M. Parker

Snake-Killer Versus Kingfish

JUST TO KEEP IN TRIM, he used to work out with moccasins—half-brothers to the rattlesnake.

"A thin, almost fragile man, he would pounce on a deadly poisonous moccasin, swing it like a bull whip and pop its head off. It's a parlor trick few people know."

This is the man who now makes a grab at Huey P. Long, plump, curly-haired, aggressive Louisiana Senator, in the hope of popping his political head off.

He is the seventy-year-old John M. Parker, former Governor of Louisiana, Bull Mooser and Democrat. He has been known in the past, says Lemuel Parton, telling about him in an article copyrighted by the Consolidated Press Association, as "the fightinest man in the South."

That description seems to fit perfectly as one reads the red-hot petition addrest to the Senate by Mr. Parker and a score of other Louisiana citizens. Seeking Mr. Long's removal, they ask an investigation by the Senate and offer to provide witnesses to substantiate a long list of blistering charges.

"The said Huey P. Long," they assert, according to the Associated Press, "is personally dishonest, corrupt, and immoral, and his continuance in office is repulsive to the respectable and law-abiding citizens of Louisiana and to the nation." And then:

"The said Huey P. Long has created and maintained in Louisiana a system of corruption and debauchery unparalleled in the history of the State, not even excepting the so-called Louisiana Lottery."

AND that is by no means all. After asserting that the Bureau of Internal Revenue conducted "an extended investigation of the conditions created" by Long in Louisiana, and "his manipulations in said State," the petition proceeds with its hammering:

"The said Huey P. Long, by his corrupt methods and misuse of power, has gained control of a majority of the Legislature and no relief can be obtained from that source.

"The said Huey P. Long has boasted publicly that he controlled members of the Legislature like a deck of cards, shuffled them about at his will and bought them like loads of potatoes."

Other charges are that Mr. Long "has declared openly that he controlled State courts," and that he "has created conditions in the State that have made elections a farce."

But this mighty barrage did not seem to worry the "Kingfish" in the slightest, for he referred to the petition as "the same old claptrap." Mr. Parker had been involved with him in court proceedings for fifteen years, he said, and now—

"He has come here in a document to the Senate in the guise and under the pretense of being a memorial for a public inquiry, in which he has placed before the Senate and made privileged for every blackmailing institution of the country the same old claptrap and rottennesses that he had undertaken to parade over Louisiana and this country for at least twelve or fifteen years."

ALTHO conceding that the petition was privileged and that no action could be taken against newspapers publishing it, Mr. Long urged that the Senate rules be amended to protect members from "calumny."

While a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee was considering whether the petition was receivable and privileged, other petitions similar to the first began pouring into the Senate.

But it was not long before adherents of the "Kingfish" swung into action. One communication said, "it is high time for the greatest deliberative body in the world to quit being fooled by the press agents of the enemies of our Senator."

As usual when editors discuss Mr. Long, some harsh things are said about him. Again he is called "clown" and "demagog." In his own State, the Shreveport *Journal* declares that "there has never, from the beginning of Long's ascendency, been a doubt as to his political crookedness." The Senators, it adds, must go to the bottom of the charges. "They must act for their own protection as well as for that of the State and nation."

But "one is almost inclined to feel that the revolt in Louisiana is charged with less of the high explosives of a decent civic spirit than of the stink bombs of the political fight," asserts the Buffalo *Courier-Express*. "If Louisiana can not save herself from her Longs, how can the United States Senate save her?"

But Mr. Long has a defender in the Camden *Courier-Post*. "What concerns us," it says, "is the claim that Huey is crazy. Is he? Let us see." Then it lists the things for which he has fought—redistribution of wealth, opposition to inheritances of more than $5,000,000, his support for the bill to reduce hours of labor, his advocacy of inflation to end destructive deflation. Then:

"Are these the views and activities of a crazy man?

"If so, for the sake of the nation, give us a whole Congress full of crazy men!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Martial Law for the Rich?

"RIGHT DOWN INTO HELL."

That's where Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota hopes the present system of government goes—"unless the Federal and State governments act to insure against a recurrence of the present situation."

The tall, lean, wiry, red-haired Executive stood on the steps of his Capitol in St. Paul addressing several hundred members of Minnesota's Bonus Expeditionary force seeking relief legislation. In the midst of his fiery talk he made a threat that startled the country.

"He threatened," says the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "to declare martial law and confiscate wealth unless the Legislature acts to afford relief." Telling of "an immediate need to provide food, clothing and shelter for the unfortunate," he turned his guns on the State Senate, which is largely conservative, in contrast to the House, which the Governor's own Farmer-Labor party controls.

"He stated," adds *The Dispatch*, "that a bill which would permit local communities to take care of their own situation by lifting the tax restrictions and permitting them to issue bonds for relief work 'is being held up, so far as I know,' in the Senate." Then quoting the Governor direct:

"I am making a last appeal to the Legislature. I want to say to the people of the State of Minnesota that if the Legislature, the Senate in particular, does not make ample provision for the sufferers in the State, who through no fault of their own are in that condition, and the Federal Government refuses to aid, as it properly may because of refusal of the State Legislature to handle the situation, and the communities become unable to take care of the people, I shall invoke the powers that I hold, and I shall declare martial law.

"A lot of people, who are now fighting the measure because they happen to possess considerable wealth, will be brought in by provost guard, and be obliged to give up more than they would now.

"As long as I sit in the Governor's chair there is not going to be any misery in the State, if I can humanly prevent it."

Copyright by International

"There Is Not Going to Be Any Misery

In the State if I can humanly prevent it," declares Minnesota's Governor Olson. Here he is seen chatting with Mr. Roosevelt.

WHAT do the Governor's home newspapers think of that?

"Pooh-pooh" is the chorus of reply, with here and there a high note of praise for the Governor.

"This, of course, was mere play-acting of the sort often employed by astute politicians," asserts the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.). The Governor has no power, it adds, to declare martial law for such a purpose.

"It is hardly a compliment to the men and women of the State to suggest that they will have to be aroused to meet their decent obligations by martial law" says the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.).

But the Governor has his supporters. "He threw down the gauntlet to the real enemies of America's millions that are in want," declares the Roseau *Northern Minnesota Leader* (Farmer Labor). Organized wealth, by the taking of unearned profits, it adds, has "brought this country to the verge of ruin." Then:

"The Governor has the backing of a greater percentage of the people than ever. The nation watches every move of this outstanding man, and this challenge of his places him in the front ranks of American statesmanship."

The Good and Bad of the Beer Flood

"NO RIOTOUS CELEBRATIONS, no 'moaning at the bar,' no drunkards prone in gutters."

"In short," adds the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "beer has been accepted as one of the amenities of life that should never have been taken away."

Similarly appreciative views are exprest in other States where the amber flood has been gushing since April 7. The only trouble seems to be in supplying the demand, as brewers push their plants twenty-four hours a day in the hope of averting a threatened shortage.

Wets are naturally jubilant over the reception beer has received, and the drys, if they hope to get any ammunition out of it, seem content to save their fire for the major battle of repeal.

But a note of alarm creeps in as the country settles down to the new order—the racketeer.

"In the mad rush to put legalized beer on the market, under the Government's policy of 'liberality' in the issuance of brewing permits," says the United Press, "gangsters and racketeers have 'muscled in' on the new business, and today constitute a threat to orderly administration of the law."

Hi-jacking of legal beer in transit also is reported in many parts of the country.

But war on the racketeer is to be pushed vigorously. In New York State Commissioner Mulrooney of the State Beer Control Board serves notice that he will not be tolerated. Even if he obtains a Federal permit, he will be barred by the State.

As the novelty of beer wore off, observers began checking the principal results of the flood, and they have dug up some interesting facts.

"LARGE increases in government revenue and a decrease in drunkenness marked the first full week in which the sale of 3.2 beer was legal," says the New York *Times*. It canvassed a dozen cities in a country-wide survey.

Four million dollars was received by the Government in barrel taxes and licenses, says the Associated Press, and municipalities also profited handsomely. New York took in $450,000 and Chicago, $480,000.

"New York City brewers," we read, "put upward of 2,500 men back on jobs; Chicago, 2,000; Milwaukee, 2,500; Pittsburgh, 2,500.

"Elsewhere throughout the land brewers reported more than 10,000 men had been taken from the ranks of unemployed to supply the demand for the newly-legalized beverage, while the estimate of those obtaining employment in other lines as a direct result of 3.2 beer, ran into the tens of thousands. Railroads quickly felt the increase in commerce."

"The return of beer has really been a remarkable phenomenon," says the New York *Evening Post*. "Not one of the bad effects predicted for it actually took place."

The psychological effect, asserts the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "has been most fortunate."

"Taking it all in all, it is a long time since these United States have been as happy," says the Providence *News-Tribune*: "The whole atmosphere of the country has been more wholesome."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE bull market is still in the calf stage.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

ALL nature is now giving us the green signal, so let's go.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.*

No tax is fair if it represents a week of one man's time and only a day of another's.—*San José News.*

WHEN anything as crooked as the pretzel can come back there is hope for the corkscrew.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Japs are now far south of the wall, still chasing Chinese troops to defend themselves from.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

ONE large millinery establishment now has a lounge for the use of its customers. The idea is to provide them with a place where they can rest for a few minutes while the fashion changes.—*The Humorist (London).*

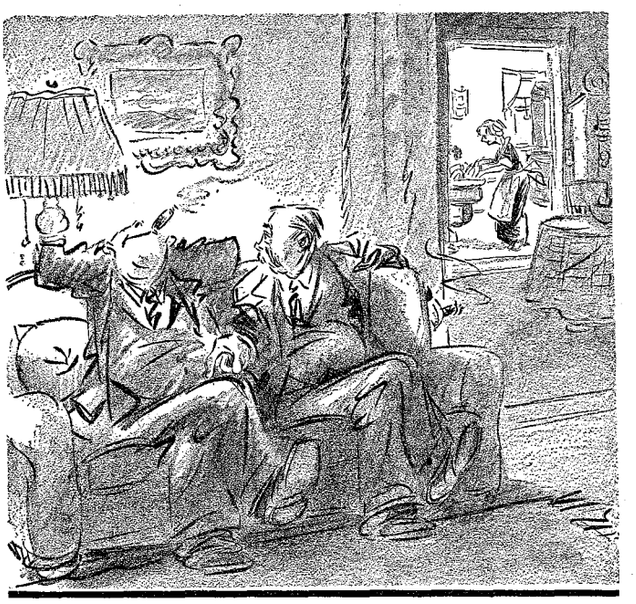
AND about all a large number of persons will be able to save this year will be a little daylight.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

JAPAN continues to issue a series of denials of invasion—each dispatch filed from a point further inside China.—*Dallas News.*

HERR HITLER is proclaiming that Germany must be ruled by and for the Aryans. Yes, the hot-Aryans.—*San Diego Union.*

OF course education will enable your young to make more money—unless they become educators.—*Kenosha (Wis.) News.*

"THE modern girl is not a spineless creature," exclaims a critic. When she's in evening-dress this is made very clear.—*Punch (London).*



"Yessir—A Shorter Working Day Is What We Need"

—Herblock in the Tulsa "Tribune."

THAT is, it is wrong to make laws that favor part of us at the expense of others, unless they are tariff laws.—*Canton Repository.*

ALL of our assets ought to be liquid by now; they have been in soak long enough.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

GOING through the eye of a needle should be easy for a rich man who has been practising on loopholes in the law.—*Rockford Star.*

WE suppose we will have to have another war. We have about finished paying pensions for the third one back.—*Lynchburg News.*

SECRETARY WOODIN says the banks are to be put in apple-pie order. No doubt he means with the dough falling over the sides of the platter.—*Mobile Register.*

SOME folks seem to think the depression has lifted. There have been a number of reports of the wolf at the door wagging his tail in a half-friendly manner.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A CRITIC complains that there are too many films with unhappy endings nowadays. Manufacturers of face powder, rouge, eye-black, and handkerchiefs entirely disagree with him.—*The Humorist.*

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS calls the period between 1920 and 1930 "the Mad Decade" and, gosh, come to think of it from another angle, we weren't half as mad then as we are now.—*Boston Herald.*

THE *Akron* disaster, officials say, must not discourage us from going ahead with dirigible construction, for the Zeppelins are indispensable in national defense. Especially if the war is held on a nice day.—*The New Yorker.*

PERSONS who object to sales taxes pay beer taxes without a murmur.—*Louisville Times.*

BUT, of course, it isn't Communism when we tax all of us to pay the debts of a few of us.—*Macon News.*

THE honeymoon may be said to be over, if he discovers that his pet lamb is really a little bossy.—*Boston Herald.*

BY remaining in Holland, the ex-Kaiser shows his reluctance to go back to Berlin and live under a dictator.—*Dallas News.*

"IT is an advantage to be tall at an auction sale," we read. Bargains go to the highest bidder, of course.—*The Humorist.*

MR. ROOSEVELT says the cost of living has decreased 21.7 per cent. since 1928. But there has also been a 100 per cent. increase in the number of persons who don't notice it.—*San Diego Union.*

WE shudder to think what would happen to old Shylock now if he tried to collect.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

WELL, anyway, these Chicago school-teachers don't have to worry about pay-roll bandits.—*Dallas News.*

HUSBANDS are hopeful that the proposed thirty-hour week applies to assistant housecleaners.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

"AN enemy could cripple us without a declaration of war," says a Navy man. Probably by offering us securities.—*Atlantic City Union.*

THERE'S one way to disarm gangsters. Let the wife of a machine-gun victim win a $50,000 suit against the firm that provided the gun.—*New Bedford Times.*

HONESTY is, of course, still the best policy, but nowadays so many are satisfied with less than the best.—*Fredericksburg (Va.) Free Lance-Star.*

CIVILIZED nations seem to be the ones that simply can't endure wrong or injustice except at home.—*Forth Worth Star-Telegram.*

ARE these Federal conservators appointed just for shaky banks, or could a shaky private citizen get one?—*San Diego Union.*

HITLER'S mother, we are told, was a woman who had a keen sense of humor. Well, she never conceived anything funnier than Hitler.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST tells of a plant which pushes its way upward through solid ice, which is enough to make any social climber turn green with envy.—*Atlanta Journal.*

NOW Hitler seems about to repudiate reparations and the Versailles Treaty, could you figure that swastika emblem as just a fancy form of the double cross?—*Greenville Piedmont.*

A CORRESPONDENT complains that his jobbing gardener seems to spend most of his time sitting on the fence talking. Some Members of Parliament are quite well paid for doing that.—*The Humorist.*

A POLITICAL commentator notes that the Cabinet, not Congress, is having the last word these days. Maybe that was why Roosevelt insisted on appointing at least one woman.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

AT this season of the year we aren't quite clear in our mind whether the man who invented the spade was the father of civilization, as a learned professor says, or just one of those guys who didn't know when to leave well enough alone.—*Boston Herald.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

Moscow's Red Drama of British Engineers

IT ROUSES ALL BRITAIN TO FURY.

That the Soviet Government should dare accuse six young British engineers of spying, bribing, wrecking machinery, fills the British press and people with rage.

When two of them were sentenced to jail, three expelled from Russia, and one acquitted, Britain clapped on an 80 per cent. trade embargo against Russia, to be lifted only when the two in jail are sent home, which it is thought may happen any day.

Copyright by International

Prosecutor

Andrei Y. Vishinsky, who obtained the conviction of British and Russian engineers.

One of the two, William Lionel MacDonald, pleaded guilty to the charges, which British editors allege are sheer inventions of the atrocious third-degree methods of the Ogpu—the Soviet secret police. His sentence is for two years.

This tall, pale-faced man of twenty-eight, with a closely cropped Vandyke beard, is said to have gravely compromised the position of the other five British engineers working in Russia for the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company of London. But the claim is made for him that he was forced into making a false confession.

His associate, the sturdy, poised William Henry Thornton, second in command of the British engineering crew, was sentenced to three years in jail on counts of spying, wrecking, and bribing.

Three of the British defendants, Allan Monkhouse, John Cushny, and Charles Nordwall, were found guilty of the same charges, but were simply ordered banished immediately from Soviet Russia. The sixth, A. W. Gregory, was acquitted.

Acme

Judge

Vassily Ulrich, who called Thornton "chief organizer."

ONLY one of the eleven Russians tried together with the Englishmen was acquitted. Two received sentences of ten years each, and one, the only woman indicted, is to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

She is Mme. Anna Kutosova, the pretty, round-faced blonde secretary of William Henry Thornton. She is called in press cables from Moscow the "star witness" for the prosecution, next to MacDonald, whose nervous twitching manner in the courtroom is contrasted with the healthy imperturbable mien of Thornton.

The trial was held in a low long chamber, the dining-hall of the former Nobles' Club, whose blue walls, ornate Ionic columns and white frieze with dancing figures, as one Moscow correspondent puts it, "give an effect like Wedgwood china."

According to Tass, the official Soviet news agency, the Government found that in the course of several years, systematic breakdowns of separate units took place in big electric stations of the Soviet Government at Moscow, Zlatoust, Cheliabinsk, Ivanovo, Baku, and other places. It is charged that in all the breakdowns investigated it was found there was either criminal negligence or direct wrecking activities by the technical personnel.

In the indictment, a bulky document of about 20,000 words, which was read to the court by the prosecutor, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, a thickset man with blond hair and mustache, and wearing nose-glasses, he alleged that MacDonald said on March 12 that:

"Thornton directed ramified activities carried on in the U. S. S. R. under cover of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company. Monkhouse and Cushny also participated in these illegal activities—that is, the basic group of intelligence workers carrying on espionage in the U. S. S. R."

When the verdict was ready at 1 A. M., on April 19, the anxious crowd that filled the room rose to its feet, and the three judges filed in from the anteroom, where through long hours they had weighed the evidence.

THE crystal chandeliers, only remnants of the room's beauty in the days of the Czars, blazed. Forty-five clerks were under the green table lights, and the tense faces of the six British and eleven Russian defendants gleamed in the prisoners' dock.

Presiding Justice Vassily Ulrich read the verdict in a slow, even voice, and a Moscow United Press correspondent relates that a surprized murmur swept across the room because, while severe penalties, especially for the Russians, had been generally expected, the sentences seemed comparatively light.

In analyzing the evidence, Justice Ulrich accused Thornton of being the chief organizer and inspirer of the crimes, and this Moscow informant relates further:

"Ulrich gravely explained that the Russians given the heaviest penalties could be grateful for their lives owing to the fact that their crimes had not undermined the strength of the Soviet Union. Monkhouse and Nordwall, he explained, had not actually participated in crimes, altho they were aware of them. Cushny's crimes occurred several years ago. Hence his light sentence. The banished Englishmen could return to Russia after five years, Ulrich ruled.

"Thornton looked drawn and beaten as he turned a grim face upward toward his judge. MacDonald listened attentively. His eyes were on the floor. He was deathly pale. The other Englishmen were calm."

Their counsel at once prepared appeals for Thornton and MacDonald, to be presented to the Presidium Tzik within forty-eight hours, as required by Soviet law. They ask commutation of the prison term to banishment.

Copyright by International

Convicted

W. H. Thornton, sentenced for three years.

The Moscow press claims that the trial established the guilt of the accused men, and convinces the world of the honesty of the Soviet judicial system, and in a cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST we find *Izvestia* proudly declaring:

"Whoever watched the trial objectively must acknowledge that the verdict was based on detailed weighing of the extent of guilt of each defendant as well as the situation of the country."

Again the *Communist Youth Pravda* issued the bold challenge that "only liars and hypocrites after this trial dare accuse our courts of fearing public light." The official organ of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow, also called *Pravda*, has this to say:

"The Soviet court which guards the interests of the proletarian State does not know hypocrisy and unlimited thirst for revenge—two features which are inseparable in capitalist justice.

"The position of the die-hards and their newly-found friends who, until recently, embellished the Liberal wing of the British bourgeoisie, is really unenviable! They exaggerated the arrests and trial, endeavoring to use these events for an international anti-Soviet campaign. How did this new enterprise end? In world disgrace."

WHILE the Conservative press in England generally approves of the embargo as a reprisal measure against the trial that held the focus of world attention for a week, among Liberal newspapers we find a different trend of opinion. The Manchester *Guardian*, for instance, maintains:

"The Government's decision to impose an embargo on the bulk of Russia's exports to this country was precipitate. It is not too much to say that the Government is gambling with the liberty of Thornton and MacDonald, with the employment of thousands of British workers, millions in British capital, and with the country's supplies of raw materials.

"The Government has no justification in intervening in a way which may fatally disturb mutually beneficial trading relations and jeopardize, not preserve, the safety of our nationals. What country in the world would put credence in Prime Minister MacDonald's appeals in Washington for economic and political disarmament when his Government is responsible for the most drastic example of crude economic warfare any country has shown since the blockades of 1919?"

OTHER cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from England reveal the Laborite *Daily Herald* as critical of the British Government because it did not wait to see whether the Soviet Government intended to show clemency to the prisoners before proclaiming the embargo:

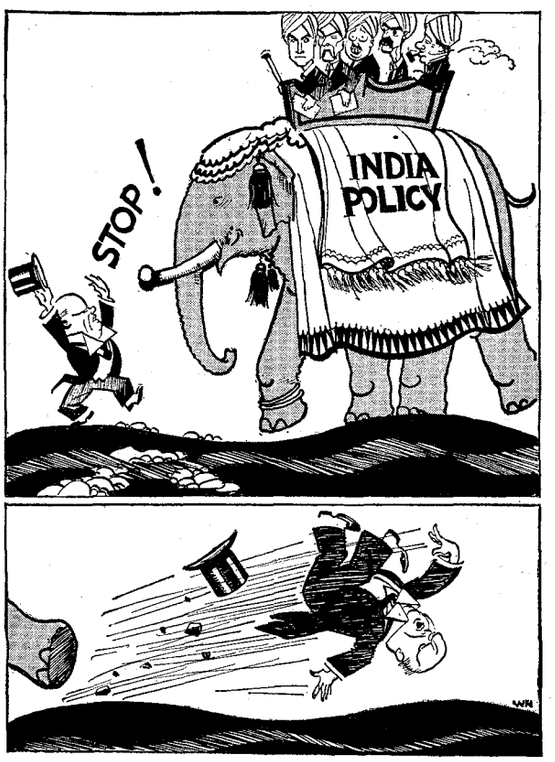
"The country which calls the World's Economic Conference is courting danger in plunging into a disastrous economic war all because the Government is cynically anxious for a 'diplomatic victory' to restore its waning prestige.

"It would not wait forty-eight hours to see if the Soviet Government intended to exercise clemency toward the prisoners."

But the Conservative London *Daily Telegraph* unreservedly approves the proclamation of the embargo by the King, and it says confidently:

"The proclamation was heard with heartfelt approval throughout the Empire. What was needed was the ability to touch the Soviet Government on a sensitive spot, and such a spot is found in its trade with this country."

Declaring that the proclamation is "well calculated to open the eyes of the Russians to the damage they are doing their trade with Britain," the London *Times* proceeds to make the charge that the trial of the British engineers resulted from a desire in Russia "to supply scapegoats to divert against foreign manufacturers and foreign experts the growing popular discontent over the breakdown of so many grandiose industrial schemes through Soviet mismanagement by clumsy, untrained workmen."



Winston Was Just Wafted Away!

What the Government's Indian elephant did to Obstructionist Churchill.

—"The Bulletin" (Glasgow).

Making a United States of India

BITTER OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN of the MacDonald Government for a federation of India's 350,000,000 people is voiced by Conservative editors and spokesmen in England.

But those who favor it think its execution may well be "the most important event of this decade" and add that on its success or failure "the future of Asia and of Western civilization depends."

Conservative opinion, as exprest by the London *Morning Post*, will have "no part or lot" in the Government's "surrender policy" for India. And Mr. Winston Churchill, a Conservative leader, declines to become a member of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform and declares his belief that "if the scheme is carried out it can only lead after some years to the evacuation or to the reconquest of India."

Equally hostile are some Indian journals to the scheme, which has been presented in a "White Paper." The Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika* declares sourly:

"There is not a single point in which the White Paper has even partially conceded the Indian point of view."

Liberty, another nationalist organ of Calcutta, considers that the concentration of special "powers in the hands of the Governor-General renders the proposed Constitution more a menace than a desirable scheme of reform."

"A REVOLUTION by constitutional means!"

Such is the estimate of some approving British writers in India on the White Paper, in which they see "a gigantic transfer of power from the Government and Parliament of Great Britain to ministers responsible to Indian Legislatures."

The changes are "so far-reaching" that the existing Government of India Act will have to be entirely repealed. That conclusion is reached by William Christopher Wordsworth, acting editor of *The Statesman* (Delhi and Calcutta), said to be in close touch with Lord Willingdon's administration, and regarded as a strong supporter of British interests in India. Summarizing this writer's account of the principles of the new federation, we find:

The existing nine Governor's provinces and the two new provinces of Sind and Orissa are to be united in a federation of India with such Indian States as accede to the federation.

The outline of the first Prime Minister is shown in the phrase:

"The person who in the Governor-General's judgment is likely to command the largest following in the legislature. Together they will select ministers from 'those persons who will best command the confidence of the legislature.'"

Besides the ministers, there will be three councilors, one for defense, one for external affairs, and one for religious affairs.

The federal assembly will consist of 250 members from British India, all, including ministers, elected, and not more than 125 from the States. The Upper House will have 150 elected members from British India, not more than 100 from the States, and not more than ten who may be nominated but must not be officials.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Exit "The Officer in the Tower"

"MARIE LOUISE OF BERLIN."

About twenty-two. Fair, with blue eyes. Five and one-half feet tall, with a good figure. Address, full name, occupation—unknown.

That is all Norman Baillie-Stewart, vigorous twenty-four-year-old lieutenant of the crack Seaforth Highlanders regiment, could tell the court martial of the woman whose "paid lover" he was for a brief period.

Copyright International

For $312

Former Lieutenant Baillie-Stewart sacrifices his Army career and serves five years in prison.

The grim travesty of their romance closed with his imprisonmert in the Tower of London, his conviction on charges of selling military secrets to a foreign agent, and sentence to five years' penal servitude in a civil prison.

So vanishes from view "The Officer in the Tower," on whom the wondering thought of all England was fixt for weeks.

The sentence is almost the heaviest possible, we read in London editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, but "it must have been justified by the evidence."

The standard of honor in the British Army and Navy has been so high for generations, say some British editors, that this discovery of treachery must come upon the public as unprecedented.

THE young lieutenant, who is cashiered from the Army as part of his sentence, is of a prominent Edinburgh family, and enlisted in 1928. His father is a lieutenant-colonel, his brother a lieutenant.

The specific charge on which he was convicted, as related in London press cables, is that he obtained, collected, and transmitted to one Otto Waldemar Obst, of Berlin, military information which might be useful to a national enemy, thereby violating the Official Secrets' Act.

As pictured at his trial by James Douglas in the London *Sunday Express*, Lieutenant Baillie-Stewart's self-control was absolute, altho after three months in the Tower he "looked worn, and as if he had not slept for a long time," and we read:

"But his hands do not tremble. His voice rings out like a bell. It is a pleasant and cultured voice. It is a voice with an edge of irony in it.

"His eyes are formidable. There is a blaze of angry blue in them as they meet the eyes of Major Shapcott [the prosecutor] in a silent duel.

"No photograph shows his profile with every feature sharp and steel-cold in almost an unbroken line. The profile is the most remarkable profile in the court.

"After his ordeal is over he takes off his glengarry and strides to his seat, with his back to the wall.

"Bareheaded he shows his well-shaped head, broad-browed. Not a small head, as the glengarry suggests. Plenty of brain-power. No weakling.

"His eyes are deep-set, but they never waver as his dreadful story is probed. They meet the probe without flinching.

"He looks at his accuser by turning his head slightly to the left and wielding his glance like a rapier.

"His defense is like nothing I have ever heard in any court. It sacrifices everything but his honor as a soldier. He admits that he sold himself to a woman, but he denies that he sold his country. He sticks to the awful gigolo story, without any kind of extenuation. He blackens himself as a man without sentiment or romance or chivalry, but he upholds his pride as a soldier. There is the tragedy of his story."

SOME of the proceedings at the court martial were held in secret to protect certain foreigners who gave testimony, London press cables advise us, but it was brought out that Baillie-Stewart had met the man Obst in Berlin while on leave, and also a young woman he knew only as "Marie Louise." He admitted he had corresponded with her, that she had sent him money, and also that they had met in Holland on several occasions.

Altho he said they had an affair, writes a London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, he was unable to describe her personal appearance closely. The money he admitted having received from her amounted to £90—at current exchange about $312—and this Baillie-Stewart swore was sent to him "for services rendered."

In the official communiqué issued by the court martial to the press, it is revealed that Baillie-Stewart was acquitted on three of the ten counts in the charges against him, and that the King, who is supreme commander of the British Army, had confirmed the conviction on only three of the seven remaining counts.

The portion of the court-martial verdict thus confirmed held Baillie-Stewart guilty, for example, of having collected information with regard to Army formations, war establishments, training and technical handling of tank battalions, organization of tanks and armored cars and their equipment, arming and structure, automatic rifles and their pattern, and extent and organization of brigade tanks.

Among cabled editorials from the London press to THE LITERARY DIGEST it is to be noted that *The Daily Mail* believes:

"Even if the deplorable offenses proved against him had their origin in the folly of youth, the sentence of five years penal servitude and Army disgrace can not be regarded as too severe."

Similarly, *The Daily Telegraph* pronounces the verdict just, and says the court was "clearly right to convict him of actions of a spy," and it adds:

"The trial, with its long prelude in the Tower, has made a painful impression which will not easily be forgotten. But, distasteful as the whole affair has been, it was far better that it should be brought into the full light of day than heard behind closed doors, as is usually the practise abroad.

"The public knows all that needed to be known, and can draw its own conclusions. But the salient fact which emerges is that such a case remains wholly exceptional.

"The British Army has maintained for generations so high a standard of professional honor that charges such as those put forward in this case against an officer have been rare indeed."

It is deplorable that such an episode should tarnish the record of the British Army, declares the London *Times*, which goes on:

"It is most lamentable that the conduct of an officer should have required this investigation and should have led to the result now announced. The case is unique in the annals of the Army, and is likely to remain so. In the last analysis that, perhaps, is all that need be said."

While fully approving the sentence of the court, severe tho it may seem, the London *News Chronicle* has this to say:

"But the machine of military law in peace time creaked so heavily in this case, and its slowness of operation and curious mixture of publicity and secrecy produced such unfortunate results that if there is any likelihood of more trials of this kind there would be a strong argument for considering revision of the whole method."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Old and New Dance at Odds

A YOUNG WOMAN who came to America ahead of Mary Wigman to propagate her art in dancing referred to her teacher as a "dark soul."

She explained that this art reflected the deprest state of Germany after the defeat in the war.

Miss Martha Graham, one of our leading exponents in the same modernist form, is also called a dark soul; but "America did not lose the war," observes Michel Fokine, "so I do not know the explanation of Miss Graham's depression. I imagine it is merely the imitation of foreign influences. It is a transplanting of a diseased art from Germany to a healthy America."

His words, originally published in a Russian-American paper, are quoted in translation by V. Dandré, the husband of Pavlova, in his life of the great daucer, "Anna Pavlova" (Cassell & Company, London).

The dance, continues Mr. Fokine, himself the famous dancer and choreographer of the Diaghileff Ballet, "is mainly the expression of happiness, of light, not of darkness." He adds:

"Of course grief, like all emotions, is sometimes the subject of dance. But it is joy and not grief that gave it birth. And it is joy that leads to its continual development."

MR. FOKINE describes a demonstration of the dance by Miss Graham's pupils at the School of Social Research:

"The young women lay, sat, walked on flat feet and . . . that was all. Their arms either hung down helplessly or stuck out with the elbows up. Their chests were continually thrust forward or suddenly allowed to fall in.

"These two movements constituted the whole dance.

"The time was very slow and the expression melancholy, generally even aggressive. Clenched fists, a sort of barking movement of the body and the head.

"'The barking girls . . . this is not only the cult of grief, but the cult of hatred,' I thought. I was sorry for the girls, distorting not only their bodies, but their souls also.

"All that I saw was ugly in form and hateful in content. The feet were placed anyhow, with the toes turned in.

"I looked round at the public. Every one was sitting in easy, natural poses. Every woman, no matter of what age, seemed a type of beauty, ease and truth compared to what I saw in the middle of the room.

"At that moment a woman asked Miss Graham what she thought of the ballet.

"I pricked up my ears. Miss Graham answered that she approves of the ballet as one of the forms of dance; that, for instance, she liked Pavlova, especially when she bowed after each one of her dances. 'She bowed very well . . .'

"It is not difficult to imagine what I felt on hearing this opinion of the greatest of dancers, one just dead and dear to us all, Pavlova. . . . That is the best that Pavlova had done . . . she bowed well. . . .

"Then the lecturer continued:

"'But when the ballet attempts Grecian dances, the result is horrible!'

"She never explained why it was horrible. The audience took her at her word, and some clapped."

Mr. Fokine, in the question period, asked whether in working with her pupils she had in view a desire to develop natural movement or was she against the natural in her art. He reports:

"A long pause.

"All other questions were answered instantly.

"This question of the relation between dancing and natural movement was followed by a long pause.

"The reason of this embarrassment was quite clear. All that had been demonstrated was so unnatural, so against nature, that there could be no mention of any link between life and this 'art.'

"After the pause came long, vague explanations, quite irrelevant to what I had asked.

"I repeated my question, and to make it clearer, asked for permission to illustrate my idea by gestures.

"'In order to raise the arm, your girls first raise the shoulder, then the elbow and only then the arm. One does not do that in life. If I want to take my hat off the peg, I don't first lift my shoulder and then my elbow. . . . No, I just raise my arm and take what I require. According to your system, I ought to be doing something quite different.'

"I showed how an ordinary, every-day movement had to be done according to Miss Graham's method. The result was comic. Every one laughed—the public, I think Miss Graham also, and I, myself.

"'But you do lift up your shoulder to raise your arm,' she said.

"'I? Never.'

"Again she pointed to the spot between her chest and her stomach.

"'Don't all your movements come from here?'

"Then I too pointed to my stomach and assured her that nothing particular happened there when I took a book off a shelf.

"'But you breathe?'

"'I always breathe,' I said with conviction amid general laughter.

"I have treated this question at length and put it to the lecturer first, because it is impossible to define more clearly the difference between a beautiful and a hideous movement, between a clumsy and a graceful one, than the example of a gesture in life.

"If it is necessary for a man to sway his whole body in order to take a step, we call him clumsy; if in order to lift an object that is not very heavy he must strain his neck and the muscles that do not come into use in the action, we feel his lack of agility, the insufficiently trained body; if in order to shake you by the hand he has to raise his shoulder and then his elbow, and to lurch from side to side, then he most decidedly produces a

The Dance Is "the Expression of Happiness"

Michel Fokine and his wife Vera Fokina in a Greek dance when they were members of the Diaghileff Ballet.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

very ugly impression. A movement is the more beautiful, the less we feel strain in its execution.

"Such is the esthetic of the ballet, such is the esthetic of any dance, of any people. The teaching of dancing very largely consists of constantly doing away with unnecessary movements.

"The theory of Wigman and Graham, however, is exactly the reverse. It can be exprest thus: strain as much as you can."

Schools to Learn Modern Dances

"DARK SOULS" ARE BEING cultivated at Teachers' College, Columbia University.

That is, if you accept the thesis of the preceding article concerning the priestesses of the modern dance.

Courtesy of the New York *Sun*

Are They "Dark Souls"?

Students at Teachers' College who will teach modern dances in schools and colleges.

Devoted as many of our leading recitalists have become to this importation from Germany, their audiences, it seems, are much in the dark as to the meaning and purpose of their exhibitions.

As yet, says Janet Owen in the New York *Sun*, "the full houses are only dotted with people who know why they like what they see."

So the Teachers' College is preparing student teachers to go into schools and colleges and spread their understanding of the dance.

Miss Mary P. O'Donnell, head of the dance department there, is authority for the statement that the dances of Isadora Duncan and the "technique of the ballet dancers of the preceding rigid classical school," were easy enough to comprehend. But these dances are now relegated to the discard.

"Abstract concepts, emotions and moods are what the modern dancer is bent on conveying, and he conveys them through the medium of design—pure form."

In spite of the great vogue of Isadora, of Pavlova, and the Russian ballet in recent years, the new school asserts its own confidence:

"The classic ballet and romantic forms of the dance drew limited audiences, people directly interested in the arts. To-day the strong, free movements and the universal emotions and concepts exprest make the dance of wider appeal. It touches upon the emotional life of Mr. and Mrs. Everyman, whether they have an esthetic life or not.

"However, they do not yet quite know what it is all about. They do not know how to talk about it. At Teachers' College people are learning a vocabulary, and each year a new group will turn out to teach it to others."

Dance art, under Miss O'Donnell's direction, consists of movement, accompaniment, and design:

"Body movement is the medium of dance expression, as sound is in musical expression. Under this head falls the students' practical work, the development of freedom and nicety of movement, a technique with which to convey dance ideas clearly.

"Second, they study the application of accompaniment to the dance. Up to the present time the dance has not been accepted as an art independent of music. Some dancers have attempted to gain recognition for dance unaccompanied, but their efforts have not yet been successful, since dance and music are both art forms of transitory nature, dependent upon time, and thus bound closely together by rhythm.

"The accompaniment may be by musical instruments or merely instruments of percussion. In previous epochs of the dance the movements were built upon the suggestion of the musical patterns. Now the trend is toward patterning the accompaniment upon the movements, the dance composed first and the accompaniment made to depend upon it.

"The Teachers' College students find three elements present in music which can be reproduced in dance: The primary rhythm, or beat; the secondary, or note pattern, and the arrangement of phrases.

"When they turn the process the other way, composing the dance first, they use drums, cymbals, and other percussion instruments, following with crescendo, decrescendo, tone quality, and tempo variations the changes in the movements of the dance.

"Design, the third element of the dance taken up in the classes, is the mold through which the movement is poured, the form chosen for the expression of the idea of the dance. When the students are first beginning to work with this aspect they build their designs, or sequences of changing patterns of movement, upon the rhythm and phrasing of a given piece of musical accompaniment. In more advanced work they create their own arrangement of pattern sequence and adapt a percussion accompaniment to it."

The Metropolitan Goes On

MUSIC lovers are rejoicing that the opera has not been killed by the depression.

The sustaining fund of $300,000 sought by a committee headed by Lucrezia Bori is reported at this writing only $30,000 short of completion, and the Opera Ball and Thés Dansants at the Waldorf Astoria are expected to cover the deficit. The next season will open December 26 and, says the New York *Times:*

"Mr. Gatti-Casazza is making definite plans. He has a right to be pleased. The guarantee fund is a good thing, but even better for the long pull is the rally of new subscribers. Such applications, he says, are 'innumerable.'

"Compared with other indexes of decline in these somber years, an opera season of fourteen weeks is almost a brave showing. It is 60 per cent. of the peak seasons of twenty-six weeks, and that is a better picture than our car loadings. It is a decline of only 12½ per cent. from last winter, and that is almost prosperity.

"The outcome of the campaign to save opera, we may now venture to say, could scarcely have been in doubt. Whatever sacrifices might be necessary would in the last resort have been made. It was not only a question of opera but of national morale."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Jewish Blame for Hitlerism

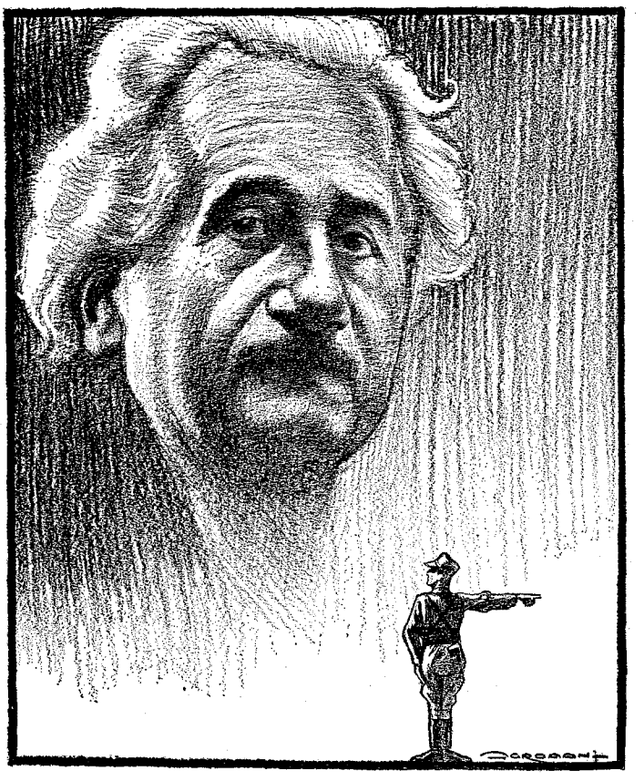
THE JEW IN GERMANY, the black in, say, Alabama, and the Jap in California—they receive pretty much the same inhospitality.

But we have chosen to make a hue and cry against the Nazi persecution of the Jews, whereas we should have raised our voices against all persecution. And now a Jew, whose view this is, protests against the protesters, because they are guilty, too. He says we should protest not so much against Hitler as against the forces which produced Hitler. For the existence of these forces he distributes a share of the blame among the Jews themselves. No one is absolved.

Robert E. Asher is a German-American Jew, who has "as much reason to oppose Hitler and everything for which he stands as any American." But he blames the rest of the world for driving Germany into the arms of a demagog, and then exploding with wrath at the result.

Many of the German Jews themselves, writes Mr. Asher in *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), helped appreciably to prepare the way for revolution. The capitalist Jews, he says, served the reactionary parties, and the comparatively well-to-do Jews never fully recognized that their hope lay in supporting the Social Democratic party.

"BOTH groups," he writes, "failed to concern themselves sufficiently with an anti-Semitism that has been growing since the war, Hitler or no Hitler. It has been due in part to the increasing percentage of prominent Jews; whenever a particular group grows disproportionately conspicuous, suspicion and envy are aroused. More especially, it has been due to the huge influx of Russian and Polish orthodox Jews, who, by insisting upon particular foods, easily recognized costumes, and Saturday as a holiday, do set themselves off as aliens."



"Jews, Get Out!"
—"De Groene Amsterdammer."

We use the blackball here, too. Mr. Asher calls attention to our anti-Japanese legislation and our Jim Crow laws, to the total exclusion of Jews from certain hotels, societies, business concerns, fraternities, and clubs. "We limit not merely the freedom of the Jews, but still more obviously the freedom of the Negro," says Mr. Asher. "And, since the problem is a human one, cultural differences are irrelevant, and the German can claim just as much right to his conduct as we do (which is, indeed, no ethical right at all)."

Observing that Hitler is eliminating Communists, Socialists, and Jews from positions of influence, and that it is sound tactics to clean out all opposition, Mr. Asher goes on to say that both American Jews and Gentiles misunderstand a part of the entire question. The Americans, he says, take it to be purely a question of religion, of mere freedom of worship. They do not doubt that the American Jew is an American:

"But to the Nazis it is a problem of race. They consider the Jews a foreign group who persist in maintaining their foreignness. They have no objection, for example, to Catholics, because they still regard the Catholic as a German, but they do point, with considerable evidence to substantiate their contention, to the orthodox Jew as an alien."

Much of the world-wide protest, then, maintains Mr. Asher, has been unreasoning emotion, and as he sees it:

"The 16,000 'liberty-loving' Jews who gathered at a monster mass-meeting in New York because they were Jews and their brethren in Germany have been terrorized did not *ipso facto* have the right to protest.

"All Zionists among them, of course, had a clear right. For the Zionists recognize the racial as well as the religious identity of the Jews.

"But those Jews in this country who have tolerated the Treaty of Versailles, stood for the collection of reparations, and advocated a high protective tariff are partially responsible for the conditions leading to the very crisis against which they are protesting. Neither can those Jews who countenance our reign of terror in the mine area (which is as real as any Nazi terror), whose blood does not boil at news of every lynching, who fail to protest against the hideous brutality of the American police, who are loud in support of what are essentially Fascist measures—neither can they demand that their voices now be heard.

"Furthermore, to be consistent even to-day, those Jews must do what they have not yet done: protest with equal vigor against the Nazi oppression of Socialists and Communists. Twenty centuries should be enough to prove the utter futility of Jewish persecution, which only cements the solidarity of the irrationally opprest.

"Hitler's hatred of Marxism is just as great as his hatred of Judaism, and his determination to exterminate it just as unshaken. From the point of view of further world progress, it may even prove to be the more significant and more tragic aspect of his program. Yet in America we are ignoring Hitler's persecution of the Marxists, neglecting to give it publicity, because we ourselves have so little sympathy for them."

LEGITIMATE protests, maintains Mr. Asher, must embrace all of the Hitler injustices, all reversions, here and abroad, to medieval barbarity, systematic cruelty, restrictions of religion and occupation:

"But in voicing our condemnation, we must have clearly in mind the grounds on which we are protesting, and must not allow sensational news dispatches to blind us to equally great injustices much closer to home, or to the dangers of strengthening the forces of reaction by hysterical deeds.

"Our cry must be a cry not alone against Hitler, but against the world that produces a Hitler. Against human folly and stupidity, against the ostrich mentality which prevents us from foreseeing a disaster until it has overwhelmed us, against the inertia which so invariably hinders collective action until it is too late for that action to be effective—against these, must we direct our protests."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Too Far for Satan

"99 STEPS WEST OF BROADWAY, on Forty-eighth Street—there the visitor will find such opportunity for fun and friendship as is not to be found anywhere on the Great White Way.

Here are the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and its pastor, Rev. C. Everett Wagner, who may be described as the chief entertainer of the club known as the 99 Steps Club. Among the theaters, motion-picture houses, dance-halls and night clubs he and his associates have their work.

"They have not accepted the notion that all the pleasures belong to the devil; they have not subscribed to the theory that all the young prefer the brass of dissipation to the gold of sound living," as the New York *Sun* tells us:

"So in September of 1929 they formed the 99 Steps Club for young men and young women to meet in 'a wholesome atmosphere,' to get acquainted with each other 'through participating in dancing, bridge, dramatics, discussions, lectures, crafts.'

"The original membership numbered nineteen. The record shows that 1,400 have taken advantage of the club's facilities in the three and a half years it has been in existence.

"The 99 Steps Club has, of course, submitted to statistical analysis:

"'Forty per cent. of the membership have attended high school and 48 per cent. have attended college. As to ages, 59 per cent. are from twenty-two to twenty-nine, and 31 per cent. from thirty to thirty-five. Only 11 per cent. are native New Yorkers; 16 per cent. were born in Europe. The remaining 73 per cent. come from all parts of the United States. As to religion, 84 per cent. are Protestant, and 16 per cent. are Roman Catholics. As to work, 75 per cent. are in offices, 15 per cent. are professionals, 4 per cent. are students, and 4 per cent. are mechanics; 97 per cent. are single, 3 per cent. are married.'"

THE infinite complexities of marriage are discust by the club. Should married women be employed outside their homes? What of birth control? Is divorce justifiable? What are the most desirable traits in life partners? What are a young person's obligations to parents?

These are some of the typical problems tackled by the 99 Steps Club. Sometimes a special speaker is brought in to air his or her opinions, but *The Sun* would prefer the thoughts of club members, and it goes on, with warm approbation:

"Outside club hours, how do the 99 Steppers spend their time? The answer is bad news for the reprobaters of youth.

"They give two evenings a week to visiting friends, many of them won at the club. One is spent at home 'doing little things'—see the bachelor sew a seam into his sock just where it will chafe him, the maiden skilfully remake a frock. Another evening is devoted to the motion-picture. Another finds the Ninety-nines at a legitimate theater or a concert. Two evenings at the club complete the week. It is time well spent; let those who wish to shed tears over the decadence of youth take their lacrimal apparatus elsewhere.

"The 99 Steps Club is not unique. All over town, and all over other towns, its counterparts may be found. They have their roots in those salutary qualities of human nature that impel men and women to seek enjoyment, instruction, companionship."

Economy in the Pew

THE great Riverside Church in New York City is operated at less cost per capita to those who attend its services than any other church in the United States, save one, according to its pastor, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Dr. Fosdick's statement is based on figures compiled by Dr. Paul Douglass in a national church survey. This study reveals that some churches cost their congregations more than $2 an individual entrance during the year. The least expensive church Dr. Douglass finds is one where the per capita for all who come to the church door is thirty-five cents. Riverside Church stands within two cents of this low record.

The entrances to the various activities of the Riverside Church have been checked, and Dr. Fosdick reports that last year about 572,000 persons went there, and in caring for them the church maintained a per capita average expense of only thirty-seven cents a year.

The Riverside Church now has a regular church family of 2,700 persons. In this congregation are scores of students, teachers, lawyers, physicians, nurses, social workers, clerks, stenographers, business men and women in ordinary position—"the average garden variety of human people," to use Dr. Fosdick's expression. Only seven people give more than $1,000 a year to the current expense budgets; 900 give $1 or less a week, and 360 give between one and five dollars a week. The church, suffering from the depression, has reduced its expense budget 18 per cent., and has increased its program of activities in the building 38 per cent. "That," says the Nashville *Tennessean*, "is a record of which any church might be proud."

A Look Into the Criminal's Mind

PRISONERS ARE A PROUD LOT, egotistical monologists, with no interest in anything that does not directly concern themselves or their "cases."

So writes one who has spent more than twelve of his thirty-four years behind prison bars.

Victor F. Nelson, who is now paroled from the Dedham, Massachusetts, jail in the custody of Dr. Abraham Myerson, psychiatrist, who had long been looking for an articulate prisoner, gives an interesting, and, perhaps, important, inside view of prison life in "Prison Days and Nights" (Little, Brown).

Inmates, he writes, consider it "lowering" to accept charity, but successful thievery is looked upon as an indication of competence. They generally hold it a social error to be caught talking to a guard or other official, except for the clearly observable purpose of obtaining personal benefit at the expense of the State or to advance the interests of prisoners as a group.

"Any inmate seen talking frequently, or for any length of time, with a prison guard," says the author, "is likely to be suspected of treachery. Unless he has clearly established his reputation for being 'right,' he is sure to be called a 'rat' if he persists in such conduct."

Under present conditions, it is "somewhat futile to expect the criminal to reform," writes the former inmate.

"Of all the persons on the face of the earth," he declares, "the prisoner is surely the person least likely to be capable of such a miracle. His reformation, where it is at all possible, will be achieved only through a great deal of well-directed pulling from above; but until such help is made available he is no more likely to reform himself than he is to grow two heads."

IN his years in prison in New York and Massachusetts, says the author, "not a single attempt was even made to reform me, and I did not see a single attempt officially to reform criminals as an aim of prison administrative policy."

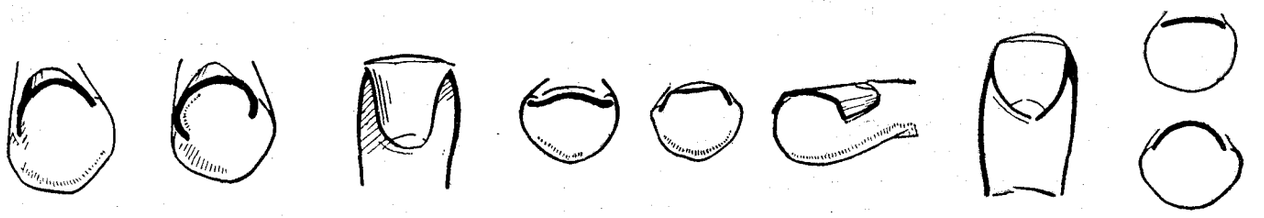
It should be said here, however, that effort at reform is a part of modern penology, and that character building is attempted through education, manual training, and recreation.

Another arresting statement by Nelson is that "two out of every three prisoners from State prisons go out and commit new crimes."

The attitude of prisoners toward psychiatrists is exprest in the sentence, "Bug tests are strictly the bunk." Prisoners evade questions, tell half-truths, and deliberately lie to most psychiatrists, with the result that little truth is learned.

The worst thing about prisons, Nelson says, is "prison stupor." This is the result of long years of inactivity and dragging routine, of escaping from actuality into a dream world. In the years after release, he says, they stay in this world of dreams, unable to concentrate on reality.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Arched Tubular Fan Circumflex Roofed Acorn, Flat or Arched

Why Bother to Study Medicine? Medical Knowledge at Your Finger-tips

Finger-nails as Danger-signals

SHOW ME YOUR FINGER-NAILS; they will tell you what's the matter!

Your finger-nails are the mirrors of your physical state! This was announced some time ago in *Je sais tout* (Paris), and reported in these pages January 14.

Since the finger-nail theme was last exploited in its pages the French periodical has elaborated it beyond the limits afforded by the presence or absence of crescents—those white outlines at the base of the nails. Now the shape of the nails reveals all sorts of diseases, we are gravely assured. This shape, your heart is wrong; that shape, your liver. Medical colleges are in for a bad time if this theory is right. They are superfluous. A glance at the nails—all your organs are as good as laid on the table. The French periodical elaborates the new science thus:

"The shape of the nails, their consistency, their color, their spots, may be so many signs pointing to organic troubles.

"All is based upon the labors of Prof. Henri Mangin-Balthazard, member of the international institute of anthropology.

"He says that examination of the horny shells tipping our fingers makes possible a diagnosis of many diseases.

"The normal nail, indicative of a harmonious state and of good health, ought to be supple, neither flabby nor brittle, neither too long nor too short, neither very broad nor very narrow.

"It should occupy half the length of the distance to the first finger-joint, calculating from the finger-tip.

"Its sides—the lateral extremities—ought to be parallel.

"Its true color is slightly rosy, it is softly smooth in its normal state, curved gently and unspotted, with no hollows, no excrescences, no surface projections or points.

"If it departs markedly from this description it may show, or rather it always shows, an organic difficulty, a marked tendency to some physical ill.

"If the nail be too long, there is likely to be a predisposition to maladies caused by lack of energy or by lassitude.

"If the nail be too short, especially when flattened and almost square, there is a definite tendency to heart trouble as well as to nervous prostration.

"If the nail be quite foreshortened and very broad, the indication is irritability and neurasthenia.

"Should nails of this sort be found with spatulated phalanges, showing abnormal enlargement, they point to maniacal tendencies, to fury and violence.

"Too triangular nails indicate that cerebro-spinal accidents and paralysis are to be feared.

"Trapezoidal nails point to morbidity of imagination.

"Narrow nails indicate health not at all robust, equilibrium being maintained through the nervous forces.

"Almond-shaped nails or nut-kernel nails show that the arterial system is not capable of much resistance."

Glancing now at the profiles of the finger-nails, we are told:

"When all the nails are convex, that is to say bulging up from the root to the tip, the indication is toward troubles of the respiratory passages.

"Such convexity, if marked, is often a sign of liver complaint.

"Looked at from the finger-ends, the nails are normally in the form of an arch. If this curvature ends in a very abrupt drop of the sides, imitating in a way the slope of a roof, the indication is arteriosclerosis, often indeed cancer.

"If the nail of the index finger be very convex, talon-like, or rather like a rounded dome, it suggests a malady of the lungs.

"If the arch of the finger-nail be vaulted to the extent of a half circle in aspect, the indication is intoxication as a result of kidney complications. The evil is the more alarming if all the nails present the same deformity.

"If too flat, the nails indicate a lymphatic organic passivity.

"If flabby, there is a lack of physical strength.

"If hard and brittle, the nails indicate anemia.

"If friable, easily crumbled and reduced to powder, the nails point to gland troubles involving the internal secretions."

Typhoid From Butter

BUTTER may occasionally be the unsuspected agent in the distribution of typhoid fever, says Prof. A. Sartory in *Les Dernières Nouvelles* (Strasbourg), summarizing studies by the expert F. Dienert.

Dienert's researches were thorough, and he tested butter from many regions. We read:

"Examination of results obtained with some twenty different butters showed that the more acid the butter is the less it contains of the so-called typhoid bacillus in question or of other suspicious microbes.

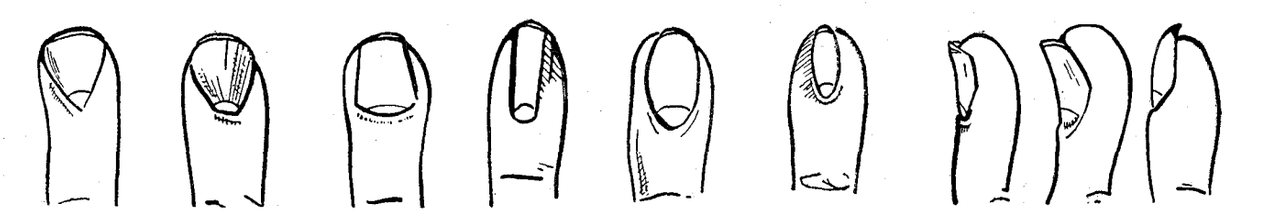
"Some butters examined turned out to have an excessive richness in the so-called colon bacillus.

"Consumption of a relatively small quantity of butter was found to involve a greater absorption of the *bacillus coli* than the eating of three salads improperly washed or even a dozen shellfish (other than oysters).

"Two butters contained the bacillus of typhoid fever definitely marked; another was found to contain the paratyphoid bacillus.

"In communicating these results to the Academy the purpose of the expert was to call attention to the bad quality bacteriologically of certain butters.

"Here, he says, is a new explanation of the cause of typhoid fever, which cause must be done away with, in view of the large consumption of uncooked butter."



Angular Trapezoid Narrow Olive Date Concave Convex

Diagnosis Made Easy: Finger-nails Tell Your Ails

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mystery Deaths

MOST ACCIDENTAL DEATHS are in this class. "I don't know how it could have happened," people say.

But so long as a death is mysterious, we can do nothing to prevent the next one.

Safety engineers are doing their best to tear the veil of mystery from these fatalities, so that we may see clearly to avoid their repetition.

Says Arthur C. Carruthers in a recent radio address, printed in *Safety Engineering* (New York):

"The word death does not mean only physical death—there is such a thing as mental death when the mind becomes so indifferent and careless, so lax in its duty of safely controlling the body that a serious or fatal accident occurs to oneself or to an innocent bystander.

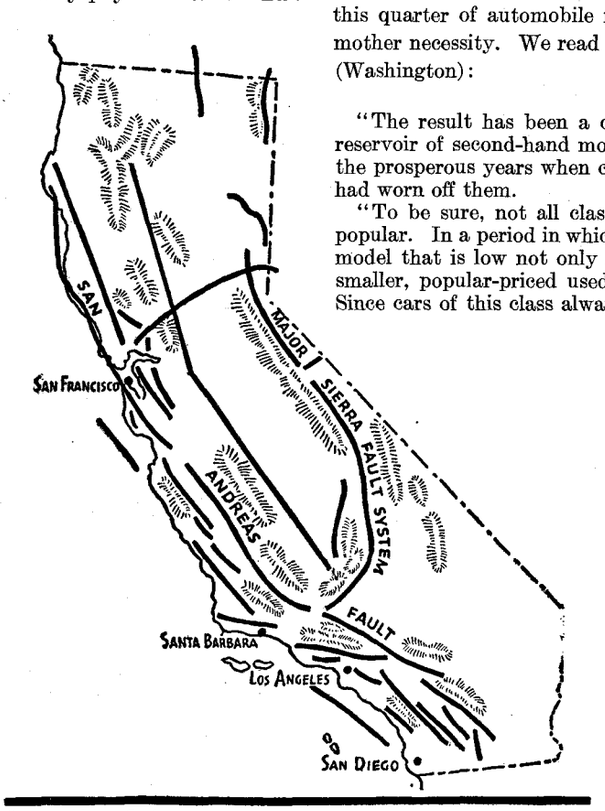
"The mystery of mental death causes the physical death of many tens of thousands of men, women and children each year in this country, because their minds are dead to ordinary carefulness and precaution.

"Twenty-nine thousand persons lost their lives on the highways of the United States last year, and many thousands in our workshops, industrial and manufacturing concerns. Not all these deaths occurred from mysterious causes, but a large percentage did.

"We all need to know more about how and why persons die from accidents, for day and night these mystery deaths are occurring.

"How often we hear the deplorable remark 'It's a mystery to me how it happened.' The safety movement is helping to give the answer and to proclaim that there is little mystery in connection with accidental death.

"The unraveling of a mystery, most people find interesting. The accident-prevention movement, the purpose of which is the unraveling of accident mysteries and the prevention of their future occurrence, constitutes about as necessary and valuable a part of American education as it is possible to imagine."



Courtesy of Science Service

California Faults That Make the Quakes

JUST as there is a right way and a wrong way to do almost anything, says Mr. Carruthers, so there is a safe way and an unsafe way. Knowledge is necessary in both cases, for there is a big chance that the wrong way or the unsafe way may appeal more strongly than the right or the safe way. It is just this lack of correct knowledge which costs tens of thousands of lives a year. He proceeds:

"If we think but for a moment, every ambition, desire, plan and purpose which we are capable of defining contemplates the fact that we must be alive and uninjured to play our part. If we do not play our part in safeguarding ourselves against the hazards which surround us and which, if ignored, may suddenly take our lives, may suddenly strike us down to the invalid's bed or chair, we see the ruination of all our plans, our ambitions, and our hopes.

"Many of us have listened to a detailed account of an accident. Literally, thousands of such descriptions are being given daily, but most of these tell us only how the accident happened. The damage has been done. How infinitely more valuable it is for us all to hear more detailed accounts of just how accidents are being prevented. The more we know of protection and prevention, the less we shall hear of how the accident happened, and the less we shall hear of mystery deaths."

Used Cars Being Used Up

FOR THREE YEARS it has been predicted that one of the few blessings of the nation's prosperity holiday would be the disappearance of the used-car problem. Now it begins to look as if this were on the way to coming true, if it is not so already.

Used cars have enjoyed an unusual, tho entirely logical, popularity with all classes of buyers in the past three years. They have represented rather spectacular bargains in a period in which every one was looking for bargains.

Hundreds of thousands of persons who would not have thought of buying second-hand automobiles have found their way into this quarter of automobile row under the guiding hand of old mother necessity. We read in William Ullman's *Feature Service* (Washington):

"The result has been a considerable depletion of that huge reservoir of second-hand models which had accumulated during the prosperous years when cars were turned in before the sheen had worn off them.

"To be sure, not all classes of used cars have been equally popular. In a period in which every one has been searching for a model that is low not only in initial but in operating cost, the smaller, popular-priced used car has been in greatest demand. Since cars of this class always have constituted the bulk of the new-car market, they have composed the largest share of those on the second-hand list.

"The supply of them now is down to reasonable proportions; in fact, it is inadequate to the needs of certain areas, according to dealer reports.

"In its turn, the exhaustion of this type of used car has had its favorable effect upon those of other classes. Buyers unable to get the first-choice small cars have taken the larger machines. Save in respect to operation cost, the latter actually have represented the best buys in many instances.

"The next result has been to reduce used-car inventories to plausible proportions, and motor-car merchants stand in this one respect in a better position than when they were doing a far larger volume of business.

"Will the return to better times see the old problem recreated?

"Dealers say such a thing is impossible. For one thing, they profess to recognize that the real used car problem was not in the number of such vehicles in their possession but rather the amount of money tied up in them. When new-car buying is resumed again—and with it old-car trading—they will watch closely the allowances made on second-hand vehicles. Their investment thus will be kept down."

California, Past, Present and Future

ALL the earthquakes that ever were, are, or will be in California are portrayed in the accompanying map.

It appears in *Science News Letter*, a Science Service publication (Washington).

Earthquakes always rage where there are faults, and California's faults, both great and small, are shown thereon. We read:

"The Long Beach earthquake of March 10 had its center along the fault, shown by black line, in the ocean floor that lies offshore from Los Angeles. Other black lines on the map show slipping planes or faults in California's earth crust that have caused earthquakes in the past or are likely to cause them in the future. The famous 1906 San Francisco earthquake was along the San Andreas fault. This map is based on data collected by H. O. Wood, Carnegie Institution of Washington seismologist."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LOOK AT THE CAR AS WELL AS THE PRICE TAG

Price tags—this year—will be displayed to you as never before—in the effort to get you to buy on price alone.

But—remember what you've probably learned from experience—that only a *big* car can give you big car comfort. If the needed size and weight aren't *in* the car, you can't get their benefits *out* of the car.

And remember also how you've always wanted a big car—and now you can get it—a Pontiac Economy Straight 8—for only $585 and up, f. o. b. Pontiac.

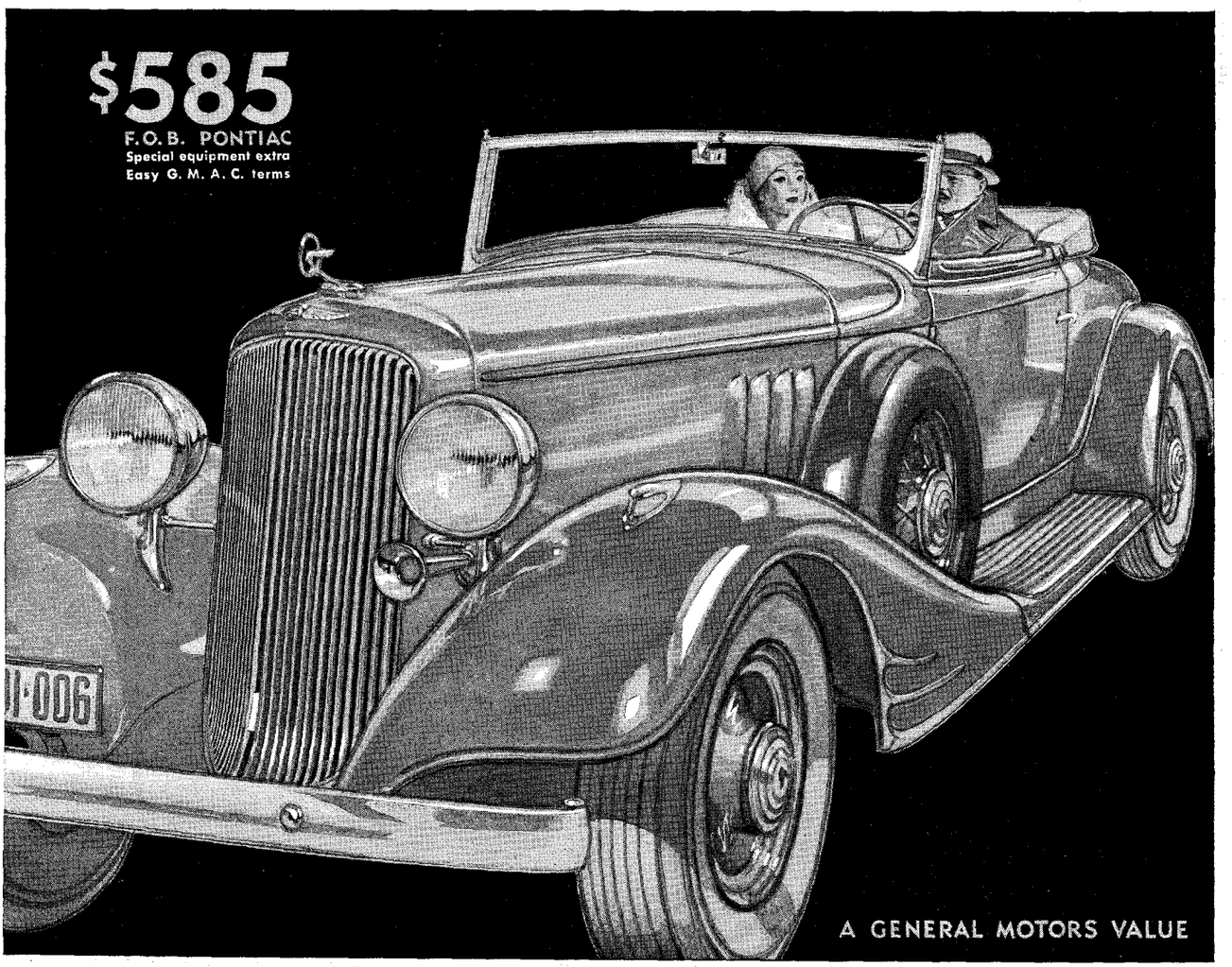
But the low price alone doesn't tell the story, for Pontiac gives you its big car comfort and big car performance at low operating costs—no more, really, than for many smaller cars.

Size—115-inch wheelbase; weight—3265* pounds *in* the car; performance—a big Straight 8 engine that gives you 78 real miles per hour.

Beautiful new Fisher bodies with *Fisher No Draft Ventilation* (*individually controlled*), the greatest advance in health, comfort and safety since closed bodies were first designed.

That's why we say—*this year* get the kind of car you've always wanted—at a price that seems too good to be true. Pontiac is a General Motors Value—a good car to buy.

**Curb weight of 4-door Sedan*



PONTIAC THE ECONOMY STRAIGHT 8

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Has the Cancer Germ Been Found?

DISCOVERY OF A MICRO-ORGANISM that can cause cancer has been announced by the U. S. Public Health Service's National Institute of Health.

If such a germ has been found, it immediately brings up the question whether cancer is contagious, and suggests the interesting possibility of finding a serum that will combat the germ.

Cancer experts have received the report with deep doubts, and say that serums already tried have shown no curative value.

The discoverers claim that they have succeeded in producing typical, unmistakable cancer in guinea-pigs by injecting a growth of a germ obtained from the tissues of a proved case of cancer of the human breast.

The discovery was made by Drs. T. J. Glover and J. L. Engle, who have been working at the Institute, altho not attached to the regular government staff nor to the U. S. Public Health Service. To quote a report of Science Service (Washington):

"Medical scientists are frankly excited by the discovery.

"They realize that it upsets the prevalent opinion that cancer is not a germ disease and not communicable. The experiments have convinced conservative and skeptical government scientists, and it is only after years of work that the announcement has been made.

"Application of the new discovery to the treatment of human cancer is far in the future, but the experiments of Drs. Glover and Engle promise to blaze a new line of cancer research that appears very hopeful.

"Because this is the first time, so far as can be found, that any one has ever observed cancer in guinea-pigs, conservative scientists of the National Institute of Health are particularly imprest by the work.

"'It promises to open a valuable field for further research,' commented Dr. George W. McCoy, director of the Institute.

"Drs. Glover and Engle have also produced cancer in rats with their growth of germs from human cancerous tissue. But rats develop cancer so very easily that this was not considered convincing evidence that the germ growth, or 'culture' as the scientists call it, actually could cause cancer. The production of cancer in guinea-pigs which, so far as any one knows or can find out, do not readily develop it, is considered much more of a feat and convincing evidence that the germ culture of Drs. Engle and Glover is cancer-producing.

"The cancer produced in the guinea-pigs has all the characteristic appearance of cancer when examined by the unaided eye and under the microscope. Furthermore it spread, producing cancer in other parts of the body, thus fulfilling another of the criteria for the diagnosis of the growth."

THE germ itself, we are told, is similar to some common forms of bacteria and is what scientists call a "spore-bearer." It was isolated on special media from the tissues of human cancer. The report goes on:

"Dr. Glover started his investigations several years ago in New York. For the last three years the work has been carried on by himself and Dr. Engle at the National Institute of Health, where the director and staff scientists could follow and check various steps of the research."

In their report they do not claim specifically to have discovered the cause of cancer, but state with scientific reserve:

"'It is the purpose of this report to place on record the production of metastatic malignancy in one of a group of guinea-pigs inoculated with a culture containing a spore-bearing micro-organism which was isolated on special media from the tissue of a microscopically proven carcinoma of the human breast.'

"Further points to be determined are whether the micro-organism they have described causes the cancer, or whether it is caused by some virus or other germ present in the culture, or by some toxin or other substance produced by the bacteria of the culture. It is possible that this culture is not the cause of all types of cancer, but of one group of them. Efforts to develop a serum, either curative or protective, will be a logical outcome of this research.

"Investigation of the infectiousness of a type of cancer produced by bacteria, as this one was in the guinea-pig, will also have to be developed. At present, the evidence is all against cancer being a communicable disease, public-health authorities stated.

"The two discoverers are New York city physicians who had worked, under private research grants, for about ten years before bringing their experiments to the National Institute of Health for critical testing."

DR. JAMES EWING, of the Memorial Hospital in New York, one of the most eminent authorities on cancer in America, has issued a statement in reply which seriously questions these claims. He says:

"The report widely disseminated by Science Service, that two men working in the U. S. Public Health Service's National Institute of Health, have produced cancer in a guinea-pig by inoculation of a micro-organism isolated from a case of human mammary cancer will not be accepted at its face value by cancer experts.

"If these men actually did produce a cancer in the manner described, this is not the first time that cancer has been produced experimentally in lower animals. About 1895 San Felice, in Italy, later Schmidt in Germany, Doyen in France, Nuzum in America, and Blumenthal in Germany, have all probably produced cancer in lower animals, sometimes in guinea-pigs, by injections of various micro-organisms. Yet the number of successes is very small in comparison with the total number of animals treated, and the conclusion must be drawn that the micro-organisms employed were not specifically related to cancer, but acted merely as chronic irritants. It has long been known that a great variety of chronic irritants produce cancer, and therefore we advise the public to learn about the nature of these chronic irritants and to avoid them.

"Contrasted with these chronic irritants which produce cancer in a very small proportion of cases, there are now known many cancer-producing agents which are effective in a high proportion of cases. Among these are soft X-rays, tar, anilin, and anthracene. There are at least fourteen types of animal parasites which are known to produce malignant tumors in many cases. Certain malignant tumors of chickens are produced by an invisible agent, probably chemical, which passes through a porcelain filter. No competent authority believes that any of these agents has anything to do with the major forms of cancer in the human subject, such as cancer of stomach, breast, rectum, etc. All of these have their own peculiar conditions of origin. Therefore the report from the U. S. Public Health Service's Institute of Health is nothing new, and the inferences drawn from it are not justified.

"But one can not accept, on the evidence presented, that a cancer in a guinea-pig was actually produced by the injection of the micro-organism employed. It is stated that the cancer appeared a few days after the injection, and that the animal used was an old discarded breeder. It is just in old animals of this type that cancer develops spontaneously, and, therefore, one should not use such an animal for such a purpose. The statement that the cancer appeared a few days after the inoculation will be regarded by all experienced workers in experimental cancer as evidence that the cancer existed before the inoculation. Cancers simply do not develop in this way. They take time. Medical scientists are not excited by this report, but they will be astonished to find that any physician should announce an important discovery in cancer from observations on a single guinea-pig."

Dr. Ewing notes the statement that "efforts to develop a serum" will be made, and observes that such a serum has already been widely used, but has proven "beyond a reasonable doubt" to have "no definite value in the treatment of cancer."

California Cold Breaks the Record

BUT only in one spot—the laboratory of the State university at Berkeley.

By a new process, in which rapid alteration of magnetism plays a part, it has been possible to reach a temperature close to the absolute zero.

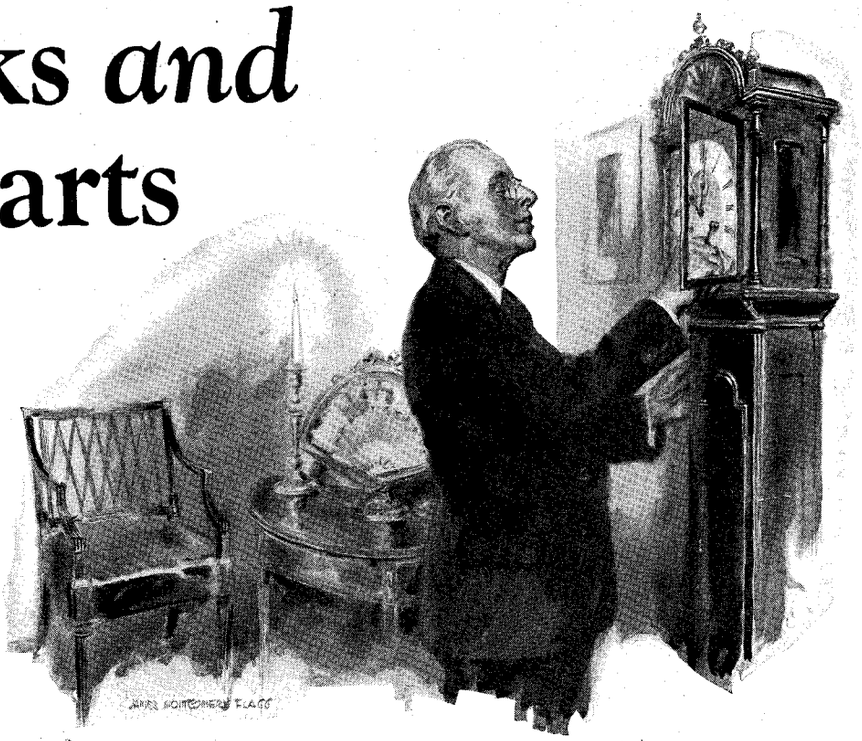
Says a Berkeley correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"The coldest man-made temperature yet attained, 459.1 below zero Fahrenheit, has been reached by experiments at the University of California. This achievement of Prof. W. F. Giauque, assisted by C. F. Nelson, a mechanician, was accomplished by use of a magnetic cycle process which Professor Giauque developed.

"The mark reached is within one-quarter degree centigrade of the absolute absence of heat."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Clocks and Hearts



When you look at a beautiful clock which has kept almost perfect time for nearly a hundred years, you marvel at the skill of its maker.

However, it could not have kept ticking 31,536,000 times a year if it had not been regularly inspected and kept in good repair during its long life.

But far more remarkable than the old clock is the engine made for you by Nature, which pumps faster than the clock ticks—your own heart which has throbbed more than 35,000,000 times a year with no stopping for repairs. Your very life depends upon its continuing ability to pump blood to all parts of your body.

Do you take good care of your heart? It will serve you longer, make you happier, make your life more worth living if you do not abuse it and if you do not neglect it in case it beats too fast or too slow, too faintly or too violently.

A man with a bad heart—*who has learned how to take care of it*—frequently outlives men who persistently abuse their hearts. Some of the most efficient and useful people in the world have had heart trouble for years.

In sharp contrast to people who have real heart ailments are the many persons who worry about imaginary heart trouble. Indigestion, lung trouble or nervousness may cause symptoms near the heart, while the heart itself is entirely sound.

If you would keep your heart beating contentedly, like Grandfather's clock—seventy, eighty or perhaps a hundred years—give it attention—at least an annual examination by a competent doctor. He will tell you what to do if it needs help or special care. The Metropolitan will be glad to send you its free booklet, "Give Your Heart a Chance." Address Booklet Department 533-L.

Too prolonged overstrain at any age in life may cause heart trouble. There are, however, three general groups of heart difficulties:

FIRST—the heart troubles of young people caused by diseases of childhood. Rheumatic fever and rheumatism (associated with "growing pains," tonsillitis and stiff and painful joints) frequently cause heart disease. Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles may injure children's hearts.

SECOND—heart diseases of middle-aged people resulting from syphilis, toxic poisoning, or focal infection in teeth, tonsils, sinuses and elsewhere.

THIRD—heart ailments of old people which may result from one of these definite causes or from hardening of the arteries.

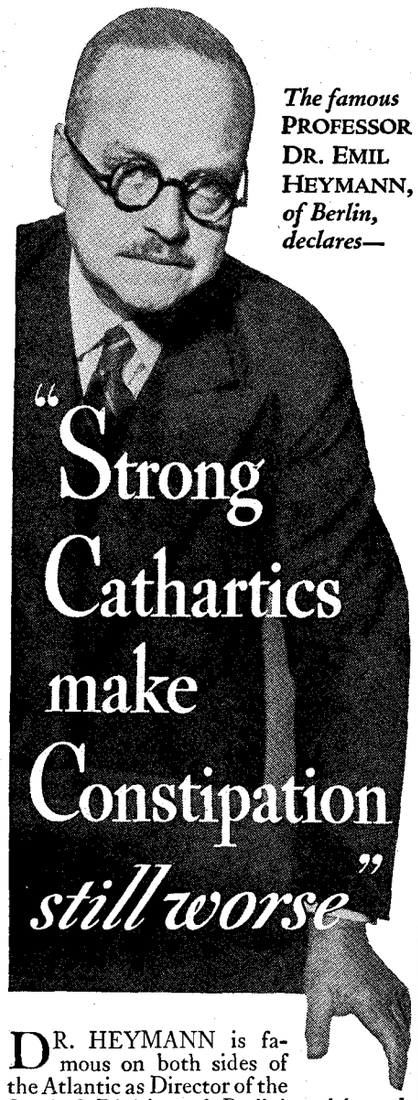
Many people whose hearts have been damaged are adding years to their lives by hygienic living, rest and intelligently balanced exercise.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ~ ~ ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

© 1933 M. L. I. CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



The famous PROFESSOR DR. EMIL HEYMANN, *of Berlin, declares—*

"Strong Cathartics make Constipation *still worse*"

DR. HEYMANN is famous on both sides of the Atlantic as Director of the Surgical Division of Berlin's celebrated Augusta Hospitals. He says:—

"Patients who attempt to rid themselves of constipation by means of strong cathartics . . . pay heavily for the temporary relief such measures give." He then declares:—

"Nothing is better to overcome persistent constipation than fresh yeast."

Fresh yeast owes its remarkable effect to two reasons: It softens the body's wastes. It actually *strengthens* the intestines.

Then, as your bowels begin to function regularly, you don't *need* those violent cathartics. Poisons are expelled. Your blood clears. Your complexion, your digestion, your whole bodily vitality amazingly respond.

You can get *Fleischmann's* Yeast—in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label—at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind doctors advise. Just eat 3 cakes a day. Directions are on the label.

• "My doctor said my bad complexion came mainly from internal sluggishness," writes Mrs. Marie Kipp, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., "and explained that Fleischmann's Yeast would clear that trouble up . . . It did! I can't tell you how delighted I was as my skin got fresh and clear."

Copyright, 1933, Standard Brands Incorporated

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Doughboys of 1933 Off to the Woods

"WE can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up, we can't get 'em up in the morning"—reveille!

But 25,000 pasty-faced, thin-bellied doughboys of 1933 are already awake and pulling on their clothes. A turn at the faucet, wash-basin, or what have you, in these training camps for the big war on want, and then—mess call!

Chow, food, vittles—something solid to eat, something that will stay down and keep the walls of the stomach from caving in. These Army cooks know their bacon, and there's nothing like woodland air for the appetite. The mess-kits rattle in impatient hands, and presently the only sound is the sound of the first swallow. And what coffee! It's a picnic.

Acme

Who Said Chow?

These 25,000 men and boys—they range from eighteen to twenty-five—are the first contingent of the army of 250,000 to be enlisted in the C. C. C., which stands for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The corps is to shave, trim, and massage the national forests, reforest and afforest the bare places which nature had forgot or neglected, and debug pest-ridden trees.

HEALTHY work, and the men get food, clothing, and a dollar a day, or $30 a month, which for most of them is a 100 per cent. increase in wages. The larger part of the stipend will be sent to the folks back home, just as the soldier boys sent theirs in the Great War; but they'll have enough left for the little necessities incident to life in the big outdoors.

The doughboys are drawn from sixteen cities, each contributing a specified quota, the unmarried and younger ones first. They are enlisted for six months. It is all voluntary, if there is anything voluntary in a drowning man clutching at a straw and a hungry man grabbing a job and forage. President Roosevelt outlined the strategy, opened the Treasury to get an advance of $10,000,000, and appointed Robert Fechner to direct the campaign.

But the United States Army has taken over control of the training camps to fit the men for the life of a forester. You can't transfer a man from the bread line to the work line without breaking him in first. Sandwiches are poor muscle-builders.

Take the camp at Fort Knox, Kentucky, for instance. Night has come, and a chill breeze sweeps down from the Kentucky hills. Three hundred and twenty-four young Clevelanders, lounging in front of unfamiliar barracks, are silenced. The first day of the first job that most of them have had since leaving high school is over. They are now members of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The 324 were eased gradually into camp routine, under the eye of Col. James P. Barney, a regular Army man since the Spanish-American War. Colonel Barney is quite visibly a colonel.

"They're underfed, unused to work," Colonel Barney said. "They can't work to-morrow because of the typhoid and smallpox vaccines they took to-day, and some won't be able to work for two or three days.

"I'll feed them when I can, hike them, work them at making the grounds park-like, and I hope by the end of the training period that these lads will look like something. They're terribly soft, altho I've seen worse material."

Colonel Barney said that each group of 212 men was designed to be an independent "housekeeping unit," fit to be assigned anywhere and take care of itself. One man will be made a cook, one a barber, one a clerk, and so on until the unit is made.

"They tell me I've got a couple of weeks to train these boys before they're assigned to some forest project, but two weeks isn't enough," Colonel Barney said. "It ought to be at least a month before they are fed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

enough and get their muscles used to work."

The camp, which covers thousands of acres and a wilderness of barracks and shacks, has been divided into two parts.

The Army, regular residents, are sequestered at one end. The Conservation Corps is to be housed in twenty or thirty buildings by itself.

Camp chefs reported that the Clevelanders and seventy-seven Cincinnatians who arrived first nearly ate them out of food. The Clevelanders ate fifty dozens of eggs, a mountain of bread, several hundred pounds of fried potatoes, gallons and gallons of coffee, and crates of prepared breakfast foods.

At ten, when half had been doused under

Copyright by International

Dishwashing, Army Style

outdoor showers, examined, and given new clothes, they were ready for dinner. When dinner was ready they were ready for that and supper, too. Calls are now coming from out of barrack windows.

"Hey, fellow," a youngster calls to a lieutenant walking sprucely by, "how's for opening up the chow wagon?"

The lieutenant looks at the illuminated dials of his wrist watch.

"Chow will be served at 6 A. M.," he says, and walks off.

A great chorus from several barracks follows him.

MR. FECHNER predicts that the full complement of 250,000 men will be in the forest by May 15. Men who have used the ax on the family woodpile will march to the greenwood with men who once didn't know an ax from a cold chisel, or a hoe from a hatchet. In one batch of recruits were a sculptor, a former clerk in a Fifth Avenue bank, storekeepers, miners, postal clerks, blacksmiths, telegraph operators, electricians, barbers, and real estate men. In another batch were two recent college graduates with A.B. degrees, who had hunted in vain for work since last June.

NEW LOW PRICES

25% lower on pints of No. 7 Polish. Big reductions on other No. 7 Products, too.

DU PONT have done two things that make it easier to keep your car looking bright and new.

First, they have reduced the price of their polish, wax, top dressing and other No. 7 Products.

Second, they have developed a new, easy way to car beauty.

Just use a little No. 7 Duco Polish to remove dull Traffic Film and restore the original lustre. Then apply the new, easy-working No. 7 Duco-Wax. It forms a hard, transparent film which protects the finish against weathering and preserves the lustre for months.

No. 7 Duco-Wax costs very little. A few cents' worth will polish a whole automobile.

Polish your car with No. 7 Duco Polish—then preserve the lustre with No. 7 Duco-Wax. Insist on the genuine, made by du Pont.

DU PONT REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SEND COUPON FOR SAMPLE

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
Dept. LD.-2, Wilmington, Delaware.

Send me a sample can of No. 7 Duco Polish. I enclose 10c to help pay for packing and postage. (This offer good only in the U. S. and Canada.)

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

In Canada, Canadian Industries, Ltd., Toronto 9, Canada

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Shut your books and open your eyes

You remember how Mr. Pickwick got into a mess about rescuing a schoolgirl and was locked up in a cupboard—well, that happened at Bury St. Edmunds, near Ipswich. Wouldn't you like to see the quaint old town of Great Yarmouth where Peggotty's boat was beached, and David Copperfield gathered shells with Little Em'ly? From there step back three hundred years to Stratford and the house where Shakespeare was born. See the Brontë Country and famous York itself. A little further and you're in the Lake District with its memories of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Ruskin. Then over the Border to the land of glens and woods and waterfalls, where Burns wrote his songs and Scott his romances. A wonderful schedule! An unforgettable trip! Fast, luxurious trains take you everywhere.

Illustrated Pamphlets from T. R. Dester—Vice-President, Passenger Traffic, (Dept. A.33) L M S Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or H. J. Ketcham, (Dept. A.33) General Agent, L & N E Railway, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, or from your own ticket agent.

L M S
L·N·E·R

LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH
and
LONDON & NORTH EASTERN RAILWAYS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Will the Babe Make New History as a Golf Pro?

MAYBE Hercules was a "regular guy," like Babe Ruth, before he finished his ten labors and became a demi-god.

Maybe he began those labors as the homely idol of an army of fans, before the fogs of legend confused his outlines.

Legend is beginning to contend with history for the figure of America's big boy Hercules of the diamond.

Still on his colossal feet at the dawn of a new season, still capable of smiting the planetoid into the middle of next week and heaving his gigantic bulk around the bases like a playful St. Bernard pup, he is already half legendary to young America.

Slipping? Not to any alarming extent. Not while Grantland Rice can sing, as he does in *The Sun:*

> Of all sad words for the pitcher's box,
> The saddest are: Gehrig and Ruth and Foxx.

But it is possible that the Babe will have new labors of Hercules ahead of him, after his mighty feat of lifting the national game on his shoulders.

Already the world of the diamond echoes with rumors that when he quits walloping baseballs he will turn to smacking golf-balls, an art at which he has developed extraordinary skill. In a word, he is expected to become a golf pro, and to go after all the medals, cups, and titles that beckon to the best hands at that game.

The Babe himself makes no secret of this intention, according to Dick Williams, writing in *Liberty* under the title, "The Saga of Swat."

MR. WILLIAMS treats the Babe as a historical figure, and also as one with the prospect of a new chapter of sports history opening before him. Speaking of the years since 1926, the years of Ruth's greatest success after he had been weaned from his follies and when "a completely remade Yankee team won the American League pennant," he shows us where the career of the Home Run King reached its zenith, both in achievement and reward. Thus:

Those were boom years. Money was free and easy. Colonel Ruppert was making it and Ruth was the magnet that helped him. So he signed Ruth for a salary of $70,000, and the following year the great man established his all-time record of sixty home runs for the season.

He never reached that figure again. But he never fell very far behind it, so that when the three-year contract for $70,000 ended in 1929 and Ruth demanded $85,000 for a single season, the Colonel compromised for $80,000 a year for two years.

There was the crux, the peak of the erstwhile Baltimore gamin's earning power. There, too, was the high spot of baseball. That any other player will achieve Ruth's financial peak is unlikely, considering how times have changed.

Ruth is past his own financial peak now. His $80,000 contract expired at the end of the 1931 season and last year he worked for $70,000 on a one-year basis. He had just completed financial arrangements with Colonel Ruppert when this was written to play the 1933 season for a salary of $52,000.

HOWEVER, "the Baltimore gamin is fixt for life," Mr. Williams reassures us. No tears for the Babe's future, please! There was a Babe Ruth trust fund organized for him when he pulled himself together in '26, and into which he "poured his money." To-day, "it is paid up, $150,000, from which he will collect a life annuity of $10,000." Also:

Wide World

So Much Depends on the Grip

The Babe compares notes with Diana Fishwick, a British Championship Winner.

Besides that trust fund, he has other funds arranged to support his own and his second wife's daughter, whom he has adopted. And he has a manager alert to his needs in Mrs. Ruth II. What's left of the more than a million dollars he's taken out of baseball since he joined Baltimore, nineteen years ago, she will see that he keeps.

In addition to this more than a million—which makes him the only man in the history of baseball to pass that mark in money actually earned in the game—he has made considerable from advertising stunts, syndicated articles, motion-pictures, and the like. Probably a quarter of a million, all told.

If he figured his actual wealth to-day it would no doubt approximate half a million dollars.

We come now to the end. There's no need to follow the great man down-hill. He is where he can play for a year or so more, and then retire to his beloved golf. That's what he says he'll do when he's done with baseball—be a golf professional. Well,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

why not? Left-handed or not, he is a natural golfer. I even remember Craig Wood, one of the longest-driving professionals in the game, assert that Babe Ruth could and had hit a golf-ball farther than any one who ever played the game.

As for the rest of us, we can stand on the hill he led us to and look after his broad back and spindling chorus-girl legs as he pigeon-toes blithely off into the valleys.

FROM the high spots in the Ruthian legend, we select the one embracing his arrival at and departure from St. Marys Industrial Home, Baltimore. As Mr. Williams tells the tale:

His parents determined to take him off the streets, to relieve their meager income of the necessity of supporting him inadequately and dangerously. So a day came when a black-garbed, kindly faced man appeared in the street where he was playing and took him to St. Mary's Industrial Home.

There have been stories that St. Mary's is a reformatory. It is not precisely that. It houses certain incorrigibles, but it also provides a home for orphans and for children whose parents are unable to support and school them, and under this latter heading came George Ruth.

The brother who appeared to take Babe Ruth to St. Mary's was Brother Gilbert. Brother Gilbert and Brother Mathias, who had charge of recreational activities in the school, took an immediate interest in the boy.

It has been said that Ruth was better than fair in the studies required of him. Even Ruth does not claim this. He admits

By courtesy of "The Ring photo"

The Big Boy Blew a Grand "Oom-Pah" in the School Band

that he didn't shine in any study except that relating to manual training. He liked that, and became a cabinet-maker of some skill.

He grew prodigiously. And he became interested in baseball. He wanted to be a catcher when first he joined the school team. But the people who contributed baseball equipment to St. Mary's never included any left-handed catching mitts.

So George became an outfielder. There Brother Mathias noted his great throwing

You can go abroad

IN YOUR 2 WEEKS' VACATION—BECAUSE

BREMEN EUROPA

ARE THE FASTEST LINERS AFLOAT

All-Expense Tours

(Third Class Atlantic)

$183

PARIS—4 days and nights in the gay Pleasure City

$189

LONDON-PARIS-BRUSSELS
More than a day in each city

$192

LONDON-PARIS—2 days in each great European center

$198

BERLIN—4 joyous nights and days in the gay capital.

Other longer tours to all Europe at lower and higher prices by Lloyd express and cabin liners and in all classes. Write for Booklets.

ENCHANTING DAYS in aristocratic London . . . with its historic Tower, Houses of Parliament, exclusive Mayfair, Piccadilly, Cheshire Cheese Inn, Old Curiosity Shop. Gay Paris . . . with its sidewalk cafes, all-night cabarets, fashionable shops, cathedrals, chateaux, and animated boulevards. Picturesque Brussels . . . with its public squares, ramparts, Gothic art. Splendid Berlin . . . with its "till-dawn" night life, museums, music festivals, tree-embowered restaurants, Potsdam and Sans Souci palaces.

THRILLING DAYS in the spacious third class of the transatlantic champions with every modern comfort. Lighthearted hours of dancing, music, Munich evenings, sports and relaxation. Assurance of comfort and beauty in the social rooms, stately dining hall, bright decks, immaculate cabins.

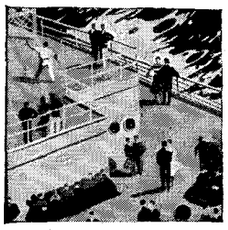
North German Lloyd

INFORMATION SERVICE, 57 Broadway, New York, will be glad to refer you to an experienced steamship agent in your neighborhood who can be of real assistance.

OFFICES AND AGENTS EVERYWHERE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOURIST CLASS IS TOP CLASS
on these great liners
TO EUROPE



Modern—as modern as tomorrow's newspaper! Four famous liners offer you a real idea in smart travel ...Tourist Class becomes "topside"—it is the highest class on these great ships of the Red Star Line—*Minnewaska, Minnetonka, Pennland* and *Westernland.*

Fares at the low Tourist Class rate... the finest on the ship in return—the best staterooms, the top decks, the luxurious public rooms... the best on the ship is yours! Rates from $106.50, one way; from $189, round trip.

MINNEWASKA MINNETONKA
PENNLAND WESTERNLAND

Regular weekly sailings to Southampton, Havre and Antwerp. Jot down the names of these ships—then apply to your local agent, the travel authority in your community.

RED STAR LINE INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

UTMOST OCEAN SERVICE through your local agent

No. 1 Broadway, New York; 216 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago; 687 Market Street, San Francisco. *Other offices in all principal cities. Agents everywhere.*

BECOME AN EXPERT
ACCOUNTANT
Executive Accountants and C. P. A.'s earn $3,000 to $10,000 a year. Thousands of firms need them. Only 12,000 Certified Public Accountants in the United States. We train you thoroly at home in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Previous experience unnecessary. Training under the personal supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C.P.A., and a large staff of C. P. A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Write for free book, "Accountancy, the Profession that Pays."
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 452-HA, Chicago
The School That Has Trained Over 1,100 C. P. A.'s

WANT TO GO TO EUROPE SOME DAY?
Let Edwin Robert Petre tell you how. He knows the "ropes." Send stamped addressed envelope.
Institute of Foreign Travel
80 Broad Street, New York

How to Improve Your
Conversation
By GRENVILLE KLEISER
Author of "A Complete Guide to Public Speaking" "How to Speak in Public," etc., and Correspondence Courses in Good English and Public Speaking.
Tells how to be a good listener as well as a good talker; discusses the cultivation of a pleasing voice, the importance of giving children a mastery of cultured speech, etc. A complete guide. $2.00; By Mail, $2.14
All Booksellers, or
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Health-Care of the Baby
Eighteenth Edition. 280th Thousand
By LOUIS FISCHER, M. D.
Indispensable in the nursery and the home. Four important steps in the baby's care are considered—airing, bathing, clothing, dieting. First aid in all contingencies has full consideration.
12mo. Cloth. 267 pages. $1.00; by mail, $1.10
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Skin Health Derived from Daily Use of the
CUTICURA PREPARATIONS
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 3K, Malden, Mass.

ability, and advised him to try pitching. He tried and struck out eighteen men in a nine-inning game.

THAT was the start of the path to the big leagues, says Mr. Williams, and now the second act of one of the greatest dramas of the diamond begins to shape itself:

When George was nineteen years old Brother Mathias told Jack Dunn, owner of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, that he had a pitching sensation at his school. He asked Dunn to look at the boy. Just to be obliging, Dunn went to the school and saw a long-legged, wide-shouldered, flat-faced lout of a kid with tremendous speed for his age, and a way of doing things gracefully despite his awkward physique.

The next spring Jack Dunn went to St. Mary's again. He asked to see the boy. With Brother Mathias they talked over the proposition of his joining the Baltimore team. Dunn was willing to give him a trial, and offered him $600 for the six months' season. The youth almost collapsed. That was one hundred dollars a month more than he'd expected to make in the next five or six years.

He looked at Brother Mathias and gulped:

"What will I do?"

"Go with him," said Brother Mathias, and fifteen minutes later the kid walked forth into the world he was destined to conquer.

And the present? Judge for yourself. There was no game the other day. Rud Rennie, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, tells us how he spent his day off:

Yesterday, the Babe, accompanied by Mrs. Babe, went to his tailor to be measured for a walking-suit. It was their fourth wedding anniversary. What a man! On his wedding anniversary he takes his wife shopping and buys himself some clothes. That's skill.

MR. RENNIE, who also feels history-minded about the Babe, gives us this:

Countless pitchers in the American League have collaborated in making Babe Ruth walk nearly thirty-one miles over the same path from the plate to first base.

Starting in 1915, when the Babe played his first full season in major-league baseball as a member of the Boston Red Sox, he has walked more than any other player in either league. Those three bases on balls he drew in Sunday's game brought his total number of passes up to 1,818. This does not take into consideration the thirty-three times he has walked in World Series or the number of walks he has taken in exhibition games. One thousand eight hundred and eighteen strolls are merely the number taken by the Babe in the course of the regular playing seasons since 1915. And the distance is just a few feet short of thirty-one miles.

The Babe's walking record began to grow along with his home-run record. He got past the 100 mark for one season, in 1919, when he hit twenty-nine home runs. Next year, with the Yankees, when he hit fifty-four home runs, he walked 148 times. In only three seasons since 1918 has Ruth drawn less than 100 bases on balls—1922, 1925, and 1929.

He went on a regular walking spree in 1923, strolling 170 times.

STRING your own RACQUET

Same Quality String As in Expensive Racquets
Outfit Complete with string, tools and directions
$1.65
Easy to restring racquets—better than new. Saves real money. Send for this professional outfit today. Good profits made restringing other players' racquets. 37 ft. string. Colors Purple, Green, Red or White, with length of contrasting color in silk cord trim, awls, illustrated easy directions. Money back guarantee.
MAKE MONEY TOO
Send check or Money Order $1.65 which includes Postage and Insurance. Sent C. O. D., if desire .
PRO TENNIS STRING CO., Dept. J1, Harmon, N.Y.

Mothersills
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
STOPS TRAVEL SICKNESS by SEA, AIR and TRAIN 2

Prices Reduced!
VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY
Now you can get this authoritative pocket dictionary, abridged from the famous New Standard Dictionary, at two-thirds of its former price. Containing 26,000 vocabulary terms, 12 pages of colored maps, and many supplementary features, it is the most complete dictionary of its size published. Cloth, 25c. Moroccoette, 40c. Red Leather, 50c. Thumb-index, 10c additional. Postage, 2c extra.
At all bookstores, or from the publishers
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Cheapest, Best German Dictionary
of its kind. German-English and English-German. An authority in Germany as well as here. **Cassell's German Dictionary.** Cloth, 1360 pp. Prepaid $2.68. Thumb-notch index, 75c extra. Full flexible leather, thumb-notch index, $6.00, prepaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

BOYS
Money and FREE Prizes for You!
Here is a *real* chance for you to do what thousands of other boys have done and are doing—
Have a Business of Your Own
=That will pay you
several dollars each week for your spare time. Boys earn OVER $5.00.
=That will give you
as a cash bonus, from one to twenty-five dollars or more *extra* every thirteen weeks—the longer you stay at it, the bigger it grows.
=That will offer you
your choice of many free prizes.
=That will make you
many friends.
=That will teach you
business from the ground up, and pay you money and prizes while you are learning.
=That is easy to do—
only a couple of hours each week.
=That takes no money
to start.
If your answer is yes, write your name and address on the attached coupon, or copy it on a card or piece of paper, and mail to-day.

Junior Sales Dept., The Literary Digest, Desk O, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City
Please tell me about your plan, and how I can earn money and get Free Prizes.
Name..... Age.....
Street .....
City..... State.....
Parent's Signature .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Jumel Mansion

PROBABLY few American houses possess a more varied or interesting history than this one displayed on the cover.

Located at Edgecombe Avenue and 160th Street, it is referred to by several names. The Philipse Mansion, Washington's Headquarters, and the Jumel Mansion—the last despite the glamour of the Washington association, is the one most commonly applied to it.

It was built in 1765 by Lieut.-Col. Roger Morris, Loyalist, for his wife, the American Mary Philipse. In 1775 the Morrises deserted it and went to England, and the property was confiscated.

Following the battle of Long Island and the retreat of the American forces to upper New York, Washington made his headquarters here, and so gave the mansion an abiding interest in the history of the personal life of the Revolutionary hero.

From the house Washington dispatched Nathan Hale to his perilous enterprise, which ended in his capture and execution by the British.

In November, 1776, the British came into possession after the withdrawal of Washington and the American Army, and various British officers were quartered there till 1783.

It is said the British Government paid Col. Robert Morris rent for their occupancy.

GRAY days followed for this once splendid property. From 1784 to 1810 it passed through several hands. After being sold by the Commission of Forfeiture it became a public tavern known as Calumet Hall, and was the first stopping place on the stage route between New York and Boston. Then it became a farmhouse, and was livened by a dinner party given by Washington to Vice-President Adams and some members of his Cabinet, "with their ladies," after a visit paid to the "old position of Fort Washington," as recorded in his diary.

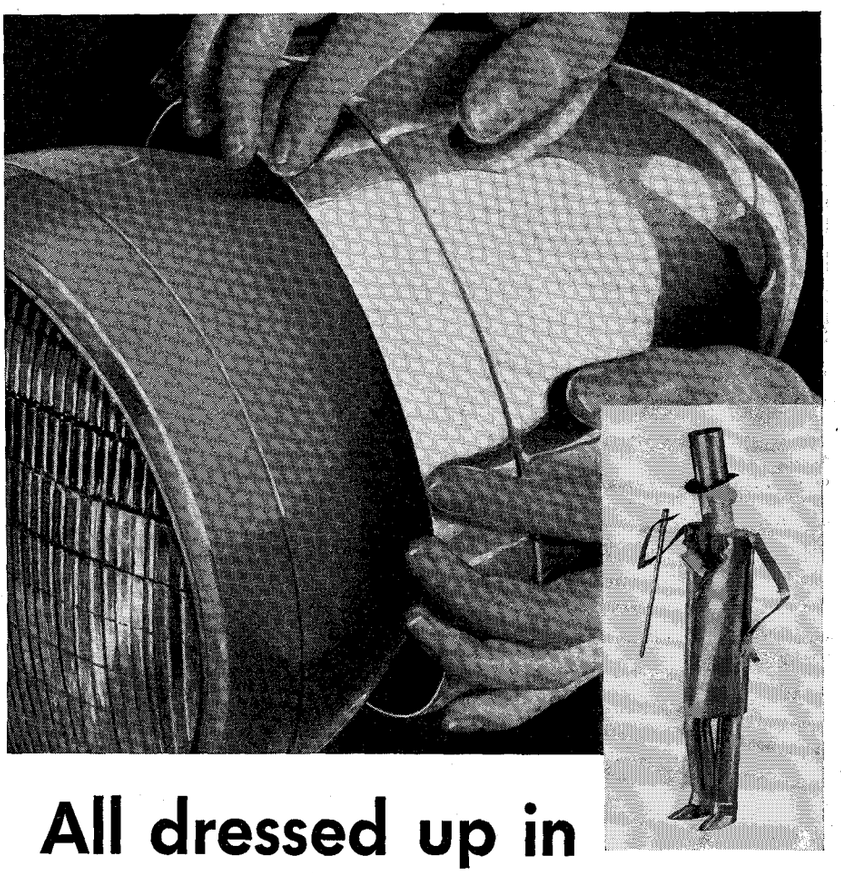
After the death of Colonel Morris, John Jacob Astor purchased the rights of the Morris children, in whom they had been vested by their parents.

"Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, visited the house in 1827 and here wrote his celebrated poem, 'Marco Bozzaris.'"

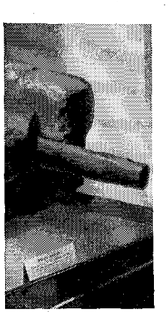
William Kenyon, Leonard Parkinson were succeeding owners, and in 1810 the mansion entered upon its romantic period by its purchase by Stephen Jumel, a French merchant doing business in New York.

Ten thousand dollars was paid as the first tribute of a doting husband in behalf of Madame Jumel, who as Eliza Bowen of Providence vainly tried to live down a dubious past and gain admission to New York's upper circles. The house, which had fallen into disrepair, was restored to its pristine condition, and large sums were

Interesting news about COPPER and BRASS



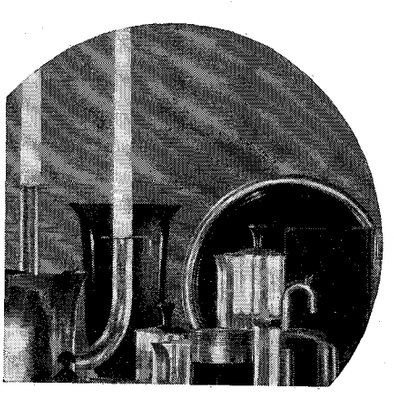
All dressed up in a coat of CHROMIUM...



But is there Solid Copper or Brass underneath?

OF COURSE, you can't actually *lift* that chromium plate off your auto lamp. But if you could, you'd discover it was a handsome coat—*worn on the outside*, and just the merest fraction of an inch thick. But that doesn't matter. *It's what's underneath that counts.* The chromium plate is permanent if the material underneath won't rust through. And it won't—if it's solid copper or brass. *They can't rust!* HINT: Ask—*before* you buy.

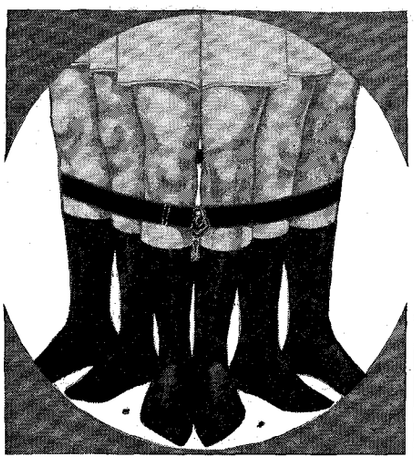
(*Above*) AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM you'll find this sound copper pipe over 5,000 years old . . . That's durability! You'll find solid copper or brass, too, under the gleaming chromium, nickel, lacquer or enamel on the objects shown below.



COME INTO THE KITCHEN—and see the lovely new pots and pans. Quick-heating copper, outside. Clean, sanitary chromium or tin, inside. Heirloom quality, throughout.

COPPER & BRASS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
25 Broadway, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Happy legs are here again—thanks to

EXTRA LONG STRETCH
PARIS
GARTERS

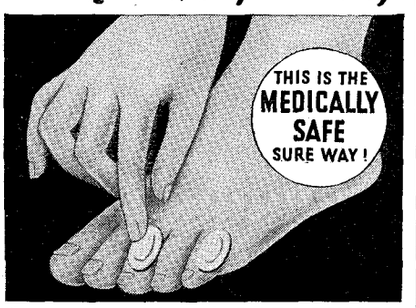
FOR GREATER COMFORT

Encircle SIX legs easily, yet fit one leg perfectly. No binding—no slipping. No doubt about their carefree comfort. Made of long stretch, *long lasting* Steinweave Elastic — found only in Paris Garters. Long on honest value, too.

NO METAL CAN TOUCH YOU

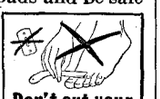
Made in U.S.A. by A. Stein & Company
Makers of Paris Suspenders and Belts

CORNS
Quick, Safe Relief



Stops Pain INSTANTLY!

Be done with old-time methods that neither remove the cause nor prevent corns coming back. Use Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads and be safe and sure. These soothing, healing pads stop pain instantly and quickly remove corns; end the cause—friction and pressure; heal sore toes; prevent blisters. Get a box today. Sold everywhere.



Dr Scholl's
Zino-pads
Put one on—the pain is gone!

CARTOON YOUR WAY TO SUCCESS!
DON'T COPY - LEARN TO ORIGINATE!

RAYE BURNS will teach you HOW to CREATE ORIGINAL CARTOONS at home that you can SELL! Course has 26 lessons and 600 illustrations. *Send name and address for free details.* Only.... $2.85

RAYE BURNS SCHOOL, DEPT. LD, CLEVELAND, OHIO

further expended on beautifying the grounds and furnishing the interior.

It was the Jumel country place, but its chatelaine reigned in solitary grandeur. No one called on or received her.

In 1815 the Jumels crossed to France and offered asylum to Napoleon, but tho he declined the offer he gave his friendship, accompanied with many souvenirs instead, before his departure for St. Helena.

His traveling carriage was one of these, but it was seized at the Paris barrier, and the unhappy Jumels spent six hours in the Conciergerie as prisoners.

Madame Jumel, who found the French amenable during her sojourns there, moved freely in Court circles.

In the Jumel family memoirs are records of famous Frenchmen entertained at the mansion: Lafayette in 1825, Joseph Bonaparte earlier, also Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and Prince de Joinville.

Claims are made for Louis Philippe and the great Talleyrand, tho their visits to America preceded the Jumel ownership.

"In 1791 Madame Jumel saw the assembling of Congress, and in 1793 she saw the second inauguration of Washington. In 1824 she was in France, and that year attended the coronation ball of Charles X," writes Emma A. F. Smith in her "Historical Sketch of Washington's Headquarters" (1908).

In 1833 the house was the scene of her marriage to Aaron Burr, one time Vice-President, and later declared a traitor, whom she outlived.

Her age at the time of her death in 1865 was ninety or ninety-two.

In 1903 the estate was purchased by the City of New York through the intercession of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the Borough of Manhattan, and is now one of the chief visiting points of New York.

The attractive picture which adorns our cover was painted by Flora Belle Carlsen, born in Cleveland, Ohio, but now a resident of New York. After studying in the art school of Cleveland, she came to the Art Students League in New York, working with Leo Lentelli and Solon Borglum in modeling, Snell and Garvin in landscape, Du Bois and Francis Jones in portrait-painting, and Miss Mabel Welch in miniatures.

She is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors and the Catherine Lorilard Wolfe Art Club.

Counting the Cost.—GEORGE—"I certainly wish I had enough money to get married."

MABEL—"Do you want to get married so much?"

GEORGE—"Gosh, no! But if I had that much money I could make the down payment on that straight eight down in Charlie Butler's garage."—*Farm Journal.*

This Beats Winsted

IT must have been two or three years ago that *The Vineyard Gazette*, that always estimable and veracious newspaper, published an interview with one of the island's elder nature lovers describing the bomb-dropping sea-gulls of Martha's Vineyard.

Thus a New York *Herald Tribune* editorial under the title, "The Bombers of Martha's Vineyard." Proceeding with the marvelous tale:

It seems that the Vineyard gulls have a taste for quahaugs, and have long been accustomed to opening them by dropping them from a convenient altitude onto the rocks.

The gulls, according to this worthy citizen, discovered that a hard-surface road was just as good for the purpose as rocks; next, they found that the field-mice along the road also liked quahaugs. Consequently, the gulls would let fly a first quahaug as bait; when a field-mouse came forth upon the road they would then bomb him with a second bivalve, and collect both the mouse and the quahaugs.

The informant, if memory serves, described the hours he had spent watching the sea-gulls at their practise, telling in great detail how the quahaug bombers would come over, waggle their wings, adjust for altitude and drift, sight down the wind, and let fly—never missing a single field-mouse.

It was a nature note calculated to linger in the mind; and any number of city dwellers since then must have beguiled the tedium of brick and mortar by thinking of the gulls of the Vineyard.

But there is a sequel. At least one reader of that account, it seems, was actually lured there by the story. *The Gazette* has just published a special number inviting all who have never known the Vineyard to visit that enchanted island; it includes an article by this very traveler. Like others, he fell under the spell of the island's blue waters, its white beaches, its luxuriant fields, and hospitable populace.

But the gulls? He first arrived there in June, and was told that only winter gulls, unfortunately, dropt quahaugs. Determined, he went back in the autumn. The winter gulls were there. He saw them; he saw the road; he saw them smashing quahaugs upon it.

But there were no mice; and tho the Vineyard has evidently claimed him as her own, he reports that he has yet to see a sea-gull making a direct hit upon a field-mouse with a quahaug. Could there, possibly, have been some mistake?

The Sunday Driver

The Sunday driver's back again,
His Winter's nap is through,
He passes on each hill and curve
Another car or two.

He beats the signal by a draw,
And passes with its click,
And travels fifty-five or more
Wherever traffic's thick.

He can't be bored by signs to stop,
They give him such a pain.
The railroad crossings lure him on
To race a flying train.

—*J. R. Wiggins in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

ENGLAND'S warrior poet has become one of her most stedfast advocates of peace, and speaks of what he knows. This in *The Spectator* (London):

THE PATH OF PEACE

BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON

1.

THE MERCIFUL KNIGHT

Swift, in a moment's thought, our lastingness is wrought
From life, the transient wing.
Swift, in a moment's light, he mercy found,—that Knight
Who rode alone in spring . . .
The Knight who sleeps in stone with ivy overgrown
Knew this miraculous thing.

In a moment of the years the sun, like love through tears,
Shone where the rain went by.
In a world where armoured men made swords their strength and then
Rode darkly out to die,
One heart was there estranged, one heart, one heart was changed
While the cloud crossed the sun . . .
Mercy from long ago, be mine that I may know
Life's lastingness begun.

2.

THE WORLD INVISIBLE

The mind of man environing its thought,
Wherein a world within this world is wrought,—
A shadowed face alone in fields of light.
The lowly growth and long endeavour of will
That waits and watches from its human hill,—
A landmark tree looming against the night.

World undiscovered within us, radiant-white,
Through miracles of sight unmastered still,
Grant us the power to follow and to fulfil.

3.

ELECTED SILENCE

Where voices vanish into dream,
I have discovered, from the pride
Of temporal trophydoms, this theme,
That silence is the ultimate guide.

Allow me now much musing-space
To shape my secrecies alone:
Allow me life apart, whose heart
Translates instinctive tragi-tone.

How solitude can hear! O see
How stillness unreluctant stands
Enharmonized with cloud and tree . . .
O earth and heaven not made with hands!

4.

CREDO

The heaven for which I wait has neither guard nor gate.
The God in whom I trust shall raise me not from dust.
I shall not see that heaven for which my days have striven.
Nor kneel before the God toward whom my feet have trod.

But when from this half-human evolvement man and woman
Emerge, through brutish Me made strong and fair and free,
The dumb forgotten dead will be the ground they tread,
And in their eyes will shine my deathless hope divine.

THE EYES—THE HEART—
THE LUNGS AND
THE SPINE

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT YOUR CHILD AT SCHOOL

BEND over and try to fill your lungs with a deep breath. It's difficult. Now you know how your child—humped over an obsolete school desk hour after hour—fails to take into his lungs highly important oxygen in proper quantities. And this same *hump-position* cramps the heart and other vital organs as well.

Seated that way, his spine is distorted, his eyes are strained. He works under a physical handicap which may retard his mental development. This danger can be definitely eliminated by posturally correct seating... the "American Henderson-Universal Sight-Saving Desk"... which makes correct posture *easy* and *natural* and minimizes eyestrain.

Scientific research in seating has done much to remove *hump and slump* from the classroom. Knowing this, parents and parent-teacher organizations should encourage school officials to replace obsolete types with this desk. Interesting posture booklets show you how correct seating contributes to a healthy body and an alert mind. Write for *free* copies. Address Dept. 429.

● The "American Henderson-Universal Sight-Saving Desk" shown above induces natural, comfortable, correct posture. The tilting and sliding desk top insures reading or writing at the correct focal distance and angle of vision . . . thus minimizing eyestrain. Economical in final cost, this desk should replace obsolete types now in use.

AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY

Makers of Dependable Seating for Schools, Churches and Public Auditoriums

General Offices: GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Branches in all principal cities and accredited distributors in all trade areas

Have you a

HEART?

■ You shouldn't know you have one. Its steady lub-dup should not come to your attention. If it does . . . if it throbs or flutters noticeably, you should check up on yourself, or have your doctor do so.

First, and easiest, drop caffeine out of your diet for two weeks. The amount in ordinary coffee often tries the heart, induces nervous indigestion.

You'd miss coffee? Not at all. Just switch to Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee . . . 97% caffeine-free. Blend of finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees.

Enjoy your coffee as usual. Make it as strong as you like. Drink it freely. Check your own physical reactions . . . heart, sleep, digestion. You'll not want to go back to ordinary coffee.

Ground or in the Bean . . . Roasted by Kellogg in Battle Creek. Vacuum packed. Buy it from your grocer. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money back.

Sign, Tear Off and Mail This Coupon Now!

Send 15 cents in stamps for a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee and a booklet on coffee and health. Use this coupon.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich. LDH 4-29

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag Coffee (97% caffeine-free) and booklet. I enclose 15c in stamps. (11c)

Mr. Mrs. Miss .....

Street .....

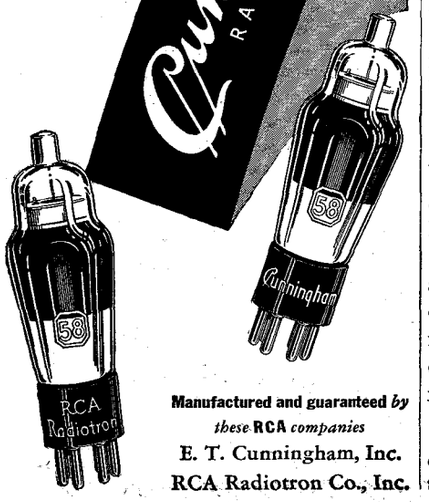
City ..... State .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ruth Etting C. B. S. Artist

Don't let worn-out tubes "muddy up" her rich, vibrant melodies. Retube today with radio's finest — specify either of these two world-famous brands . . . Prices are down — quality up!

RCA RADIOTRONS
ASK FOR THEM BY NAME
Cunningham RADIO TUBES



Manufactured and guaranteed by these RCA companies
E. T. Cunningham, Inc.
RCA Radiotron Co., Inc.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Steel's Upward Start

"LIGHT in the darkness, sailor, day is at hand."

That's the way Arthur Brisbane remembers Moody and Sankey singing it. Some of the cheerful notes in the business news freshen his memory.

The singer that the editors are all listening to now is Chairman Myron C. Taylor of the United States Steel Corporation.

Not that Mr. Taylor comes out with any great shout of joy. He merely calls attention to the slight current increase in steel operations, and observes: "We are buoyed by an ever-growing hope and confidence that there are better times ahead."

"No one can see in that a prediction of a big and immediate change for the better," says *The Post-Gazette* in the great steel-making city of Pittsburgh. But back of it, we read on, is the fact that steel production has been showing a slight increase, and "when prosperity returns it will be in just this manner—a gradual improvement from just a modest start."

When it comes to actual figures, the improvement is comparatively small. The Steel Corporation reports current operations at the rate of 21 per cent. of plant capacity, the highest since March, 1932.

THE steel industry as a whole is operating at a new high for the year, as *The Wall Street Journal* reports. When the American Iron and Steel Institute collects April figures it is expected to show an average better than the 20.39 of February, 1933, and the 22.02 for April, 1932. The peak month for 1932, by the way, was February, with 26.96.

On the basis of actual orders and employment the steel industry is showing considerable expansion from low levels, according to a United Press summary of reports from various steel centers, including Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Youngstown. Some steel officials regard this optimistically, others see it simply as a technical rebound from the March slump caused by the bank holiday.

But it doesn't take an expert or statistician—whose conclusions are necessarily belated—to note that business has been stimulated in recent weeks, writes Phil S. Hanna, in his Chicago *Journal of Commerce* column. He finds business men attesting to "a willingness of people to contract further ahead than at any time for many months." And picking at random, Mr. Hanna thinks one can list many refreshing news items:

Activity of steel mills increased; prices of condensed milk now made as of day of shipment; increase in General Motors shipments; improved orders for lumber; sustained increases in freight-car loadings; electric-power consumption curve nearing 1932 figures; a restored dividend here and there; better retail trade in State Street; from Aurora, inquiries for stores to rent; from Detroit, increase in motor-car production, etc., etc., etc.

OTHER items noted by the Springfield *Union* are the influence of the legalization of beer, and Dun and Bradstreet's report of continued reduction in the number of commercial failures. Such failures in March were the smallest in number for that month in the last eight years.

The motor-car business showed an improvement in production for the weeks following the low point in the middle of March, and the index in mid-April had gone above that for the corresponding time last year.

During March and April, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was reporting increased freight-car loadings for five weeks in succession. Other roads have been reporting gains. Easter retail trade in both New York and Chicago exceeded expectations. Incidentally, a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times* reports a surprizing expansion in most lines of business in the last few weeks, and "it is long since there has been such a good feeling throughout the Middle West."

Last week's markets boomed under a wave of speculative buying in stocks and commodities. Leading this advance were silver, wheat and other grains. Some of this buying was explained by Wall Street writers as due to inflationary moves at Washington.

AN "inflation expectancy" is held by Charles F. Speare to be chiefly responsible for the movements in the markets. Both speculators and the general public seem to think that while there may not be actual currency inflation, legislative moves toward raising price-levels are under way, that, indeed, "conditions have reached a state where some radical action must soon be taken to recover from the effects of deflation, and thereby relieve the country of its burden of debt, and provide employment for its thirteen million idle." On the other hand, concludes this Consolidated Press writer, "the fact can not be disputed that there is deep anxiety among business men and bankers over the absence of any pronounced recovery in business, as a whole, since the bank holiday."

And, finally, Ralph West Robey, financial editor of the New York *Evening Post*, makes the very definite conservative statement that "before we get any sound business recovery in this country, it is necessary for investors to have confidence in the future of the American dollar."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTENTS

THE LITERARY DIGEST
for APRIL 29, 1933

VOLUME 115 NUMBER 17

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue
New York

+ + +

TOPICS OF THE DAY

What It Will Mean to Us to Be Off the Gold Basis 3
To Make Miss Perkins the Big Boss of Industry 5
Cuba's Bloody Politics 6
Snake-Killer Versus Kingfish 7
Martial Law for the Rich? 8
The Good and Bad of the Beer Flood 8
Topics in Brief 9

FOREIGN COMMENT

Moscow's Red Drama of British Engineers . . 10
Making a United States of India 11
Exit "The Officer in the Tower" 12

LETTERS AND ART

The Old and New Dance at Odds 13
Schools to Learn Modern Dances 14
The Metropolitan Goes On 14

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Jewish Blame for Hitlerism 15
Too Far for Satan 16
Economy in the Pew 16
A Look Into the Criminal's Mind 16

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Finger-nails as Danger-signals 17
Typhoid From Butter 17
Mystery Deaths 18
Used Cars Being Used Up 18
California, Past, Present and Future 18
Has the Cancer Germ Been Found? 20
California Cold Breaks the Record 20

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Doughboys of 1933 Off to the Woods 22
Will the Babe Make New History as a Golf Pro? 24
The Jumel Mansion 27
This Beats Winsted 28

CURRENT POETRY

The Path of Peace 29

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Steel's Upward Start 30

MISCELLANEOUS

The Spice of Life 32

Information for Subscribers

TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30, six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

Instructions for *renewal, discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office.)

a Laxative must be *Gentle* to be safe *for a Woman!*

IS the laxative you are taking gentle enough for a woman? A laxative that can answer "Yes!" to that question is the ideal laxative for *all*. For the feminine sex must be especially careful.

Ex-Lax is gentleness itself. Ex-Lax follows Nature's way in relieving constipation. Ex-Lax simply "nudges" the intestinal muscles—and so stimulates the bowels to gentle activity. It doesn't affect digestion, nor leave harmful after-effects.

The only medicinal ingredient in Ex-Lax is one that is widely prescribed by physicians in their daily practice. It is combined with delicious chocolate in the special Ex-Lax way.

For more than a generation Ex-Lax has been the choice of young and old. Get Ex-Lax at any drug store in 10c and 25c sizes.

A WORD OF CAUTION!

Success breeds envy! Beware of imitations of Ex-Lax! The names of some imitations *sound* like Ex-Lax! But there is only one *genuine* Ex-Lax. Watch for the exact spelling—E-X-L-A-X. Insist on getting Ex-Lax to make sure of getting Ex-Lax results!

keep "regular" with EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

In a Conference.—A little boy was saying his go-to-bed prayers in a very low voice.

"I can't hear you, dear," his mother whispered.

"Wasn't talking to you," said the small one firmly.—*Brown Jug.*

If It's Serge, Try Ink.—

There's a bright side to everything,
But it gives no joy or fun
To see the shine upon the suit
We've worn since '31.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Cross His Fingers.—LITTLE GIRL (to mother)—"Ma, I'm afraid baby will have seven years of hard luck. He swallowed a piece of mirror."—*Life.*

Feeding a Private Zoo—Trying to keep young sometimes makes one look old—especially when there are ten of them.—*Widow.*

On de Ole Cape Cod Plantation.—A man in a Boston court spoke a language none of thirty interpreters could understand. We'll bet it was Negro dialect as written by Yankee authors.—*Mobile Register.*

Something Doing at the Trough.—BLINKS—"This would seem like a good time to go back to the farm."

JINKS—"Yeh! There don't seem to be any other class they are planning as much relief for."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Secret of Christmas Ties.—A man looking at some neckties tossed one or two aside rather contemptuously. Lingering, after having made his purchase, he noticed that the clerk put those he had so positively rejected in a separate box.

"What becomes of them?" he inquired.

"We sell them to the women who come in here to buy ties for men," was the reply.—*Lindsay Post.*

Popular Masquerades.—

Behold the pretty cotton plant
With blossom white and full,
They pick the downy stuff and lo
They sell us suits of wool.

—*Spokane Review.*

Behold the humble alley cat,
A thing for jests and knocks,
Around my lady's neck his skin
Is changed to silver fox.

—*Macon Telegraph.*

Behold the tiny baby steer,
A cute, tho awkward thing.
For him good money we will pay
As chicken a la king.

—*Buffalo News.*

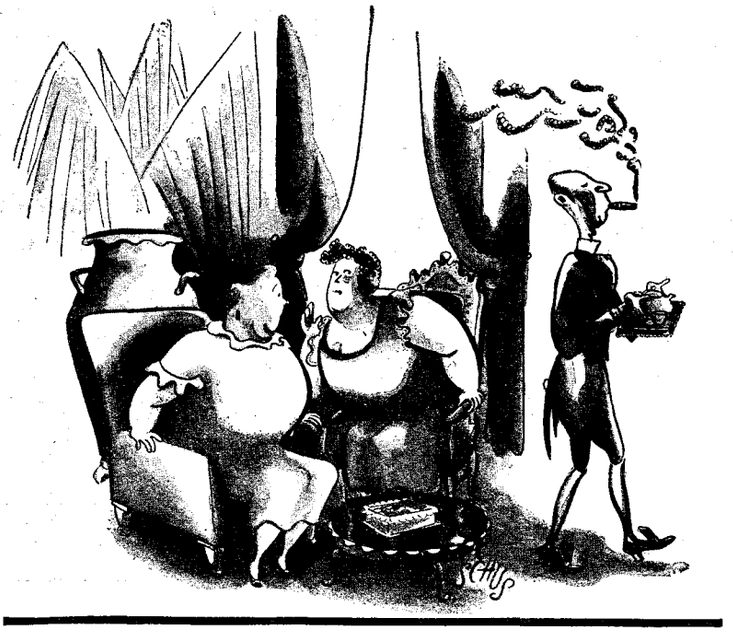
Speed the Blue-prints.—Perfection will be reached when the automobile can be made fool-in-the-other-car-proof.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Science Note.—"Mother, I know what snow is."

"Well, dear, what is it?"

"Popped hailstones."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fool-Killer Asleep.—The newspaper files for the past year, says an editorial writer, do not reveal a single instance of a man being killed in a duel. Well, we'll have to learn to put up with these disappointments and be cheerful in spite of them.—*Detroit News.*



"Since he's chipping in for the rent,
I can't do a thing with him!"

—"The New Yorker."

Sez You!—"After all," says a politician, "Great Britain and America speak the same language."

Oh, yeah?—*The Humorist (London).*

Bugs to Burn.—"You see that old boy over there? He thinks in terms of millions."

"He doesn't look to me like a financier."

"He isn't. He's a bacteriologist."—*Karikaturen.*

At Last She Is Unmasked.—FIRST MAN (in art museum)—"Hallo! Here's the Mona Lisa."

SECOND MAN—"Aw, come on! That dame's smile reminds me of my wife's when she thinks I'm lying."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Earnest Student.—TOMMY—"Grandma, if I was invited out to dinner, should I eat pie with a fork?"

GRANDMA—"Yes, indeed, Tommy."

TOMMY—"You haven't got a pie in the house that I could practise on, have you, Grandma?"—*American Boy.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Nudist Culture?—"Garden Massages" and "California Gardens" were the subjects under discussion.—*Bangor paper.*

Flourishing Crop.—Luther Burbank did so much toward improving the health value of many of our common fools.—*Unidentified.*

Making the Chickens Behave.—Gentlemen *will* not and *you* MUST not lay on the settees.—*Sign in a Las Vegas hotel lounge, as reported by a Spice fan.*

References?—Wanted—One wealthy wife, by young unemployed man of Tallahassee, not bad looking, and has had experience in Madison.—*Tallahassee (Fla.) paper.*

Needed Oxygen, No Doubt.—Many renters keep pictures of loved ones who have died in the bank boxes.—*Fort Worth Press.*

Drown Out the Depression.—Only through scaling down of fictitious values can we get on to a soda fountain for rebuilding and reconstruction.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Language of Patriotism?—Torchlight parades and celebrations carried on late last night in Berlin and all other cities and towns in the country. Nazi youths marched through the strets singing th mita-atin lried, mfwy mfwyp mb their militant campaign song.—*Newark Star-Eagle.*

Time to Take Cover.—

HUNTERS AWAIT
OPEN SEASON
ON SPORTSMEN

—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Referred to the W. C. T. U.—At Denver the first day's beer business was estimated at 150,000. Barmen and maids were hired; railroads hired more crews for beer trains. A bottle shortage forced glassworks in southern Pennsylvania and West Virginia to put on night shirts.—*Washington Evening Star.*

Or What Have You?—Will swap—A pet driving nanny-goat with harness for a calf or victrola with records in good condition.—*Canton (S. D.) paper.*

FOR SALE—Horses and a few second-hand Horses. Leo Hunt, Belmont, New York.—*Cuba (N. Y.) paper.*

Flat saddle, with long skirts for pigs, calves or anything to eat.—*Tennessee paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED